The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900. NO. 39.

Republican Convention.

The Republican Convention met in Bellefonte Tuesday. John M. Dale, Esq., was elected chairman. Pursuant to the dictation of "the leaders" through the chairman of the County committee the delegates ratified the ticket dictated by the newly organized Hastings-Love combination, and Wm. M. Allison, of Gregg township, and John K. Thompson, of Philipsburg, were nominated for the Legislature, and Wm. Robb, of Curtin township, for Jury Commissioner.

Give Your Opinion.

The Pennsylvania Road Commission is zealously seeking information from all parts of the State preparatory to formulating a suitable road law to be submitted to the next legislature. There is no community but what has direct interest in this subject and more practical steps are now being taken than ever before to attain better high ways throughout the commonwealth.

Looking for New Location.

Brigadier General Wiley, of the Second Brigade, National Guard, with several other officers, was at Cresson last week looking the ground over with the idea of possibly utilizing it next year as a camping ground for the guard. It is understood that there is a plot of land at this point which can be bought at a price not much in excess of the amount of rent usually paid. Cresson is easy of access and provided with a good water supply.

The Fakir Does not Advertise.

Don't buy from strangers. Buy from home dealers who advertise regularly and tell you just what they have. Firms who advertise in home papers are usually reliable; they are not afraid to go before the people and tell in advance what they will have for sale and the prices of their goods. The soap fakir who is doing work in parts of Pennsylvania would no more think of advertising his methods of doing business than the man in the moon.

Partial List of Tenters.

The following were tent holders on Tuesday:

45, Charles Poorman.
50, Col. J. A. Weaver.
51, George Dale.
52, John Dauberman.
53, Mrs. Mary C. Thompson.
54-55, Hon. L. Rhone.
57, J. J. Arney.
60, Mrs. Caroline Lesh.
63, W. Gross Mingle.
69, Samuel Durst.
70, Dr. J. F. Alexander.
71, Michael Smith.
72, John Stump.
73, Ammon Bubb.
78, Joshua Folk.
79, Jonas Boal.
81, Andrew Corman.
85, Andrew Lytle.
86, Isaac Miller.
87, L. Belle Lytle.
98, Woman's Committee.
89, John Conley.
90, Amos Mullen.
92, Dr. George Lee.
91, Press Reporters.
93, Dr. J. F. Alexander.
94, Dr. W. E. Park.
95, J. K. Johnston.
96, J. W. Kepler.
97, Insurance Company.
100, W. D. Schell.
102, D. C. Keller.
105, Charles Harrison.
45, Jonas Decker.
49, I. S. Frain.
48, D. G. Raymon.

GRANGES.

25, Madison.
26, Goodwill.
27, Miles.
28, Spring Mills.
29, Howard.
30, Washington.
31, Center.
32, Leonard.
33, Half Moon.
34, Marion.
35, Providence.
36, Zion.
37, Benner.
38, Union.
39, Bald Eagle.
40, Walker.
41, Logan.
42, Victor.
43, Fairview.
44, Progress.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia.

For the State League Republican Clubs, to be held in Philadelphia September 17 and 18, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Philadelphia from all stations on its line in the state of Pennsylvania at the rate of one fare for the round trip (minimum rate 25 cents.) Tickets to be sold and good going September 15, 16, and 17, and to return until September 22, inclusive. sep6-2t

27TH ANNUAL GRANGE ENCAMPMENT AND INTER-COUNTY FAIR.

The Exhibition a Grand Success in Every Department.

THE CONDITIONS PROPITIOUS AND AUSPICIOUS FOR THE FAIR.

To-Day the Oleo Frauds will be Exposed by Prominent Speakers.

The Efforts of the Committee Once More Crowned with Success. Thousands of People Enjoy the Outing.

STIR ON SATURDAY.

There Was the Usual Stir in Town and Camp.

Saturday was a day full of activity among those on the camp ground. Exhibitors, merchants and fakirs were putting their wares or tents into proper condition for the opening of the exhibition.

SUNDAY AT CAMP.

The Camp was Visited by Hundreds from All Parts.

Sunday's gathering at the camp was large and well behaved. There were visitors from all parts of Penn's valley and many young people from the county seat drove to the grounds with their sweethearts. There was not the least semblance of rowdyism, but the greatest respect was shown for the day. All places of business were closed, and during the services a large percentage of those on the grounds were found listening to the preaching of the gospel.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Rev. Dr. Schuyler Delivers a Master Sermon to a full Auditorium.

Rev. Dr. Schuyler, of the Presbyterian church, held services in the auditorium on Grange Park Sunday afternoon. The attendance at the services was large and closest attention was given the speaker. The text was taken from Genesis 8:22, "As long as the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and day and night shall continue."

The sermon was introduced by a reference to the fact that the Bible recognizes the fundamental character and that in the simple operations of the tiller of the soil are found the best illustrations of the Spiritual life. In its multiplied illustrations drawn from rural life is to be found one reason why the scriptures are so dear to the hearts of the people and so easily understood.

Man draws his sustenance from the earth. The fruitfulness of the soil depends upon certain operations of nature, which are beyond the control of man, but which God has promised shall not fail. Man's great problem is to discover and use the forces of nature and distribute the results. There is no sound basis for the theory of overpopulation; that the race increases beyond the power of the earth to furnish a comfortable support. The difficulty that portions of mankind have in filling their stomachs and clothing their backs, yea, even the famines of the earth, are due to imperfect tillage or, imperfect means of food distribution.

While men in one portion of the earth starve for lack of corn, in other parts of the world corn is burned for want of a market and thousands of acres lie uncultivated and multitudes are idle who might on the uncultivated soil be producing food for their starving brethren. This shows that man, not nature, is at fault. When man learns how to make the best use of the productive powers of the earth and to distribute properly and unselfishly the results, none will starve even though the population increase many fold.

Man's selfishness is a great obstacle to progress in this direction. Of this we have a conspicuous illustration in the case of Great Britain. Although she has done much to relieve the famine in India, yet led on by greed of gold and diamonds, in the effort to deprive two little republics of their independence, she is making an expenditure of vital force and of money ample to have saved all of her starving subjects. Hence the great hope for the coming of a golden age, when all men can live in comfort, peace and happiness is in the growth of the spirit of mutual helpfulness as taught by Christ.

This was the main part of the speaker's theme, and was dwelt on at considerable length. To the objection that such a desirable time would never come it was answered that such an objection showed a want of faith in man and, which is more to the point, in God. Christianity has already gained as great victory.

MONDAY DISMAL.

Campers Braved the Storm and Hoped for Better Days.

Monday was an unpleasant day on the camp grounds. It would have passed for an October day, but for the almanac's saying otherwise. The sky was scanned by the weather prophets and predictions of all sorts made, but all hoped for fair, pleasant weather. Fire was started on many hearths for the first time this fall. With all this there was the usual hubbub at Grange Park and on the streets incidental to the opening of the encampment.

Tuesday.

At 2 p. m., opening ceremony by the Centre County Pomona Grange, conducted by George Dale, Master. Addresses were delivered by Col. James Weaver, I. S. Frain and others. 7:30 p. m. entertainment by the Williamsport Operatic Company.

WEDNESDAY.

The Day Opened and Continued Fair. A Large Crowd.

Wednesday opened fair, and the Encampment and Exhibition opened in real earnest. The attendance was up to the average for Wednesday.

The program in the auditorium was carried out in full. State Master Hill and Hon. Jerome T. Allman spoke to an attentive audiences.

THE EXHIBITORS.

A Partial List of Exhibitors and what They Represent.

John Q. A. Kennedy, Centre Hall, Davis sewing machines.

John A. Deitzler, Lebanon, Pa., elegant display of harness, blankets, etc.

M. J. Derrick, York, Pa., Weaver organs and pianos.

W. A. Huber, Mechanicsburg, Pa., novelties.

Thornton Barnes, Philadelphia, groceries, spices, etc.

Garrity & Son, Philadelphia, clothing.

D. Irvin's Son's, Bellefonte and Centre Hall, hardware.

J. C. White, Williamsport, Demorest Manufacturing Co., sewing machines and bicycles.

G. H. Long, Spring Mills, groceries, notions, novelties, etc.

Vermont Creamery Co.

W. O. Rearick, Centre Hall, farm machinery, wagons, etc.

Lamb & Jaffin, spectacles.

Potter & Hoy, Bellefonte, hardware.

State College horticultural and agricultural exhibit.

Acetylene gas plant, S. K. Sober, Lewisburg.

J. R. McFarlane, Massilon, Ohio, feed cutters.

John D. Neese, U. S. Improved cream separator and powers.

Calvin Finkle, De Leval cream separator.

D. C. Keller, Centre Hall, thoroughbred Colly and eight puppies.

James Goodhart, Centre Hill, Shropshire and Southdown sheep, Poland and Berkshire Boar, Grade Shropshire lambs.

I. S. Frain, French Coach Stallion, four years old; French Coach mare.

N. B. Schaeffer, Percheron colt.

N. B. Schaeffer, Centre Hall, Shorthorn buil.

Henry I. Garbrick, French Coach Stallion.

James Goodhart, mare and colt.

George Gingerich, English Berkshire hogs.

Samuel Gingerich, English Berkshire hogs.

Shook Bros., Spring Mills, Ducks.

Mrs. E. W. Weaver, Barred Plymouth Rock.

J. E. Rishel, Farmers Mills, Berkshire hogs.

Shook Bros., Chesterwhite and English Berkshire hogs.

James A. Keller, four head Durham cattle, milking strand.

J. T. Potter, four Jersey heifers.

POULTRY EXHIBIT.

Display of Fowls of Rare Varieties. Excellent Breeding.

The poultry house is filled with a fine display of poultry. There are many choice, rare birds, which shows what careful breeding and attention can produce.

Miss Mamie Keller, two coops of guinea fowls. The original stock came from Col. Roberts' stock farm, near Philadelphia, Harry Green, manager.

D. C. Keller, Gold Bug hens and cock.

Bruce Stump, Golden Sebright bantams.

Maude Klinefelter, guineas.

Rhoneymede Poultry Farm:—Black Sumatra Games, White-crested Black Polish, Silver-spangled Hamburgs, White Wyndotts, Single combed Brown Leghorns, Rose combed Brown Leghorns.

W. Louis Grove, pigeons.

Sarah C. Etters, trio Monorcas.

Agnes M. Grove, Buff Cochins.

Julia A. Shuey, Plymouth Rock and Wyandottes.

J. F. Alexander, Belgian Hare.

Progress Grange, trio Red Caps.

G. W. Ocker, Centre Hall, two coops Plymouth Rock.

J. S. Meyer, Penn Hall, Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, two coops barred Plymouth Rock, two coops Buff Plymouth, White Hamburgs, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, two coops White Leghorns, Barred Plymout Rock, Hawkins Strand.

Rhoneymede Poultry Farm, White China Geese.

HOSTS OF SUTTLERS, FAKIRS, ETC.

The Reporter Spies Them in Their Tents and Booths.

G. O Benner, Centre Hall, groceries, confectionery, etc.

Miss Ida Grossman, Tusseyville, oysters, hot coffee and sandwiches.

S. R. Knepley, Centre Hall, confectionary.

G. Erdly, Milton, restaurant.

Miller and Hartman, shake lemonade stand.

A. Hartswick, candies.

H. E. Percell, Lewisburg, lunch, etc.

M. M. Condo, Centre Hall, restaurant and soup house.

J. H. Hottzinger & Son, Tyrone and Altoona, new carbon process of photography—2000 candle power.

Michael Smith, Potters Mills, shooting gallery.

ACETYLENE GAS PLANT.

S. K. Sober and Porter of Lewisburg, have an acetylene gas plant in operation on the Park and furnish the light for the greater part of the grounds and principal places of business. The light is an excellent one, not only for outside purposes, but can be used safely to light up private houses, store rooms, etc. It is cheap and convenient, strong and pleasant to work under.

OVER THE STATE.

Semi-Local News Taken from Exchanges.

Happenings of Particular Interest to the Reporter Readers.

Dr. L. M. Holloway, of Salona, had five boils on his body at one time.

John Wilson, of Mill Hall, had two fingers of the right hand crushed in a pair of cogs in an axe factory.

One hundred and three foreigners were sworn in as citizens of the United States by Judge Savidge at Sunbury, last Saturday.

Harry F. Barley, aged 25 years who fell from a platform on the new Lutheran Church to the ground, a distance of 65 feet, at Carlisle, died as a result of his injuries.

David McLean, aged seventy-four years, was dragged by a runaway team at Clarksville, Mercer county, under a harrow, and sustained injuries from which he died.

The Trexler Stave and Lumber Company's plant at Huntingdon, was entirely destroyed by fire. One million staves, 80,000 feet of lumber and all machinery were lost. Loss, $15,000; no insurance.

A team of horses owned by Joel Benfer, near New Berlin, fell over an embankment thirty-six feet high. One of the horses was killed. The animals had been tied near the embankment and in some way got loose.

While sawing down a large tree near Port Royal, it was discovered that a linen handkerchief was imbedded in the heart of it. The article is well preserved, and from the growth marks over the indentation of the stump it appears that it had been placed there fifty years ago.

Miss Flora Hamm, of Punxsutawney, met with a serious accident. She came into collision with two dogs that ran across the street. Miss Hamm fell backward onto the stone pavement suffering a severe concussion of the brain, and was delirious and semi-unconscious for seven hours.

Fire destroyed the stable and feed store of Sutzman & Mackin, and Whittaker's general store at Scalp Level. The total loss is $7,000; no insurance for Whittaker. The Mountain house was slighty burned and Joseph Guster's residence was badly damaged. Joseph Cassiday's house was totally destroyed with a loss of $900. The Dunkard church was slightly damaged.

A small flock of large birds, uttering peculiar and unfamiliar cries, sailed circling over the city of Erie in a southward direction last Friday evening. They were not recognized as common to this region and are believed to have been gulf birds, blown far inland and northward by the great storm which wrecked Galveston and afterward passed this way, and, having lost their bearings temporarily, to have reached the Great Lakes in their bewildered flight.

A valuable cow belonging to Wallace Titsworth, of Clove valley, fell into a well fourteen feet deep recently. A derrick was hastily raised over the well and the hay hoisting apparatus attached to it. The animal fell to the bottom twice on account of mishaps to the rope and tackle. A third time the cow was hoisted to the top and planks were covered over the well. Her weight broke them, and the cow made her fourth descent. A fourth attempt resulted in landing the cow on earth, but at that instant the derrick fell, crushing to the ground Martin Lewis, who had been assisting in the rescuing. It is feared that he will die from his injuries.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DIARRHOEA

A Prominent Virginia Editor Had Given Up, but was Brought Back to Perfect Health by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—Read His Editorial.

From the Times, Hillsville, Va.

I suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and thought I was past being cured. I had spent much time and money and suffered so much misery that I had almost decided to give up all hopes of recovery and await the result, but noticing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and also some testimonials stating how some wonderful cures had been wrought by this remedy, I decided to try it. After taking a few doses I was entirely well of that trouble, and I wish to say further to my readers and fellow-sufferers that I am a hale and hearty man to day and feel as well as I ever did in my life.—O. R. Moore. Sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

"Oom Paul" Kruger is at last a fugitive in Portugese territory, and is that object of sympathy, a man without a country.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The Campaign Cigar.

The rank campaign cigar is here,
The saddest of the lot;
It smells of cabbage, rags and beer,
And goodness knows what not.
It comes against our lives of glee
And joyousness to rob;
It's scent is just the right thing for
Dispersing of a mob.
It has an odor, you may know,
Peculiarly its own,
Which really seems to me as though
'Twas made for crushing stone.
It falls on unsuspecting men
And, with its awful frown,
It knocks them galley west and then,
It kicks them while they're down.
We love the scent of sauerkraut, or
Codfish, limburger cheese,
Or tanneries that gaily flout
Their odors on the breeze.
We simply dote on sewer gas
And burning glue or tar,
But oh, we do not like, alas,
The rank campaign cigar.
They tell us hades is a spot
So out of rhyme to-day,
It doesn't hold a soul but what
Would like to move away.
And yet the ones who there must dwell
Might have it sadder far,
If they had to forever smell
The rank campaign cigar.
The party which will pledge itself
To cut this evil short,
And lay the nuisance on the shelf,
Will have our firm support.
Our politics is bad enough
With this and that to mar,
But nothing else is half so tough
As that campaign cigar.

A Bryan club was organized in Bellefonte.

Philipsburg is experiencing an epidemic of typhoid fever.

George Mowery and family, of Lewistown, are in town for the picnic.

Ivy W. Bartges will offer his splendid stock of short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs at public sale, Monday, Oct. 1, at his home, one mile east of Old Fort.

The Bellefonte Furnace Company expects to resume operations on October 1st.

The Coburn water company got its charter last week.

Rev. Louis Robb, wife and children, of Altoona, are visiting friends at Howard.

A little child of Andrew Tressler, of State College, died last week. Interment at Pine Hall cemetery.

John Dale, of near Houserville, had the misfortune to fall from the overhead of his barn and break a rib.

Read the advertisement of J. S. Auman in another column, who advertises Phoenix mill feeds and fancy flour.

The Gem school house at Munson Station, on the Centre county side, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss about $700.

Miss Elva McClenahan, Misses Nora and Mollie Fread, of Lilyville, Mifflin county, visited at the home of Ed. Royer.

Elva Died 1958

Postmaster Capt. George M. Boal was laid up with sickness Wednesday. The postoffice was in the hands of Miss Blanche Boal the efficient assistant.

A gun barrel burst in the hands of Harry Ruhl of Mifflinburg, and badly injured one of his hands. The young man was shooting at a hawk when the accident occurred.

W. W. Clark an old resident of Liberty township, near Eagleville, died on the 13th, at Alexandris, Louisiana. He was buried from his late home in Liberty township.

Mrs. Wm. Shirk and daughter Reba, of Atlantic City, who had been visiting in Centre Hall and vicinity for the past several weeks, returned home Friday of last week.

On the 4th of October the citizens of Milesburg will hold a special election to decide whether the borough shall bond itself to the amount of $6,800 to build a water works.

Burglars gained an entrance into the ticket office at the McVeytown depot by prying open the door and blew the door off the safe. They were frightened off and secured no booty.

The Centre Hall evaporating plant will begin business on Monday in their new quarters near the station. Parties having apples to sell can dispose of them at any time after that date.

John A. Deitzler, of Lebanon, is one of the new exhibitors at the Grange Encampment this week. He has a fine display of harness and other saddlery goods. See his advertisement.

Mrs. Dora Bressler, of Scalp Level, Pa., is here for a two weeks' stay with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Curry. She speaks well of her new home and says there is plenty of work at good wages.

J. F. Garthoff, Esq., of Coburn, is teaching Egg Hill school. 'Squire Garthoff is an excellent instructor and the patrons of Egg Hill school can congratulate themselves upon having secured him.

WORDS.

Words are great forces in the realm of life;
Be careful of their use. Who talks of hate,
Of poverty, of sickness, but sets rife
These very elements to mar his fate.

When love, health, happiness and plenty hear
Their names repeated over day by day,
They wing their way like answering fairies near,
Then nestle down within our homes to stay.

Who talks of evil conjures into shape
That formless thing, and gives it life and scope.
This is the law; then let no word escape
That does not breathe of everlasting hope.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Woman's Home Companion.

Bridget's Bluing Bottle.

BY MARGARET JOHNSTON MERRILL.

"Dear Jim:—Cousin Clara has another bad spell, and I have been sent for this morning, so I must go to her. We had all our arrangements made to return to the city tomorrow, but this changes our plans. Fred was obliged to go last week to attend to business, and cannot be back here this season. Can't you manage to spend your nights here until I return, which will be in two weeks? Little Mabel asked if I would get Uncle Jim to stay in the house at nights. Bridget is a capable, intelligent girl; and is quite willing to stay alone with Mabel; and Mabel wished to stay with her rather than go with me; so, you see, my Bridget is a jewel. Do not give her any trouble if you come. I believe she does not care to have young men in the house. Please answer as soon as possible.

"Your loving sister,

"FLORENCE."

"Dear Florence:—I will try to give your paragon, Bridget, no trouble. But how about me? If she wakes me up at 4 o'clock, thumping up and down stairs, I suppose I am to consider it no trouble. Where did you pick up the jewel? But I will not teaze you—I shall spend every night at your house until your return, and I shall keep out of Bridget's sight. Don't overwork taking care of Clara.

"BROTHER JIM."

"How good Jim is!" mused Mrs. Campbell, upon reading this letter. "Now I leave the house without anxiety."

"Will Uncle Jim stay here nights, mamma?" asked a little girl of seven.

"Yes, dear. It may be you won't often see him, as he will probably come late. But Bridget will allow you to wait up tonight till he comes. Tell him that many things were packed up and sent to town, so he must excuse the condition of the place. I forgot to speak of this in my letter to him. Now, good-by, darling. I must go to poor Clara."

That evening, as Jim Hamilton entered his sister's summer cottage, his name was joyfully called by Mabel. As he passed into the sitting-room, he was conscious of a retreating figure at another door.

"Say, Uncle Jim, mamma says to tell you she's sorry so many things are sent to town; but I like to live this way. Bridget is so good and funny, I don't get lonesome."

"I dare say she's funny. I knew an old woman named Bridget, who was very funny, and she wore the funniest caps—"

"Oh, our Bridget isn't like that! She's as pretty as mamma. And now, Uncle Jim, won't you write the words of that song for me? You promised to. Bridget can play it, but she hasn't the words."

Jim laughed.

"It's good that you are not a musical critic; probably anything in the shape of noise suits you for a tune."

"No; it does not. Bridget can play better than you," was the answer.

"Well, get me pen and ink, and I'll write the words," he said.

"The ink is gone, and I used the last pencil all up this afternoon; there's only the little one Bridget has on the string to mark the account book. I can get that."

"No. I don't want a greasy kitchen pencil. I'll see if I can find any kind of a marker in my pocket."

He found nothing, as he had lent his pencil to a boy on the car who failed to return it.

"Better go to bed, Mabel. If I find one anywhere tonight, I'll come in early in the morning and write out your song. Good-night, dearie."

Jim found no pencil; but before going out next morning he went into the sitting-room to take another look. A bluing bottle was on the table and a part of its contents poured out into a small glass. A note addressed to himself lay beside it. He read:

"I have before now used liquid bluing as a substitute for ink, and found it very good. BRIDGET."

"That writing does not remind me of my old Bridget. Yet this girl is probably fresh from the old country, and these Irish are uncommonly fine writers," thought he.

The bluing answered his purpose admirably. On the bottom of Bridget's note he wrote:

"I thank you very much for your suggestion. J. E. HAMILTON."

In the evening he managed to get in somewhat earlier than before. The same vanishing shadow was seen as he came into the sitting-room. For six consecutive evenings this was repeated, and his curiosity was aroused. He could no longer doubt Bridget's musical ability. Mabel could already play the air of the song under her instructions; and he at length expressed a desire to see her.

"Can't you ask Bridget to stay in the sitting-room until I come in tomorrow evening?" he asked.

"I don't believe she would stay. She doesn't care about men—I mean not as much as she does about little ones. If she knew you, I'm sure she would like you. Can't you come in for supper? Then she would have to see you."

"No, no! I do not want to give her any trouble. I owe her my thanks for not pounding up and down stairs at 4 o'clock, as my Bridget did."

"Uncle Jim, I do wish you'd stop talking like that. You must see Bridget," said Mabel, excitedly.

"Thank you. I can live if I do not see her, but it would be interesting to hear her talk. Immigrants are always amusing."

Mabel did not know what immigrants were, but felt that Uncle Jim would not mention them if they were not nice, so she was satisfied that he meant nothing really disrespectful toward her Bridget.

Next evening he came earlier than ever, but the figure was gone before he had crossed the threshold.

"Mabel," he asked, "do you and Miss Bridget ever go to the lake after supper?"

"Yes, sometimes. We are to go soon again and bring our supper with us. You see, Cousin Clara is better, so mamma will be home in three days, and we shall go to town."

"Then I'll tell you what I can do. I will meet you at the lake after supper. Do not tell Bridget of this. I can carry your lunch basket home. Is that satisfactory?"

"Yes, it's grand! I shan't say a word to Bridget, and I'll introduce you to her myself."

As Jim Hamilton approached the lake shore next evening he saw a graceful figure seated upon the rustic bench. Mabel was playing near and immediately went toward the lady.

"Where's Bridget?" he whispered.

"Here," answered Mabel, taking him by the hand. "This is Uncle Jim. Miss Bridget Loftus," she said breathlessly, fearing that Bridget might escape. "Uncle Jim will carry the basket and the stones and shells I picked up," she added in a coaxing tone to Bridget.

Mr. James Edwin Hamilton was not a conceited man, neither was he self-conscious. Yet at this moment he felt more foolish than a school boy in the presence of a new teacher. He stood hat in hand, bowing politely, scarcely knowing what to say, and wondering if she had heard his rejection of the greasy kitchen leadpencil. At length he stammered:

"It was very kind of you to give me the writing fluid, Miss Loftus."

He could not bring himself to say "bluing bottle" to this refined, ladylike woman.

"I had found the bluing good in more ways than one, so it was only right that I should recommend it when I had allowed Mabel to waste the pencils," she replied.

They returned to the house. Jim did not intrude further upon Bridget then, but asked permission to come early the following evening to sit with her and Mabel.

"I am going away in a few days. Tomorrow will be my last visit here this year," he explained.

Bridget did not disappear as he entered the room next evening. He brought a new book for Mabel, in which she was soon engrossed.

"Miss Loftus," he said, "will you pardon my asking a question? Why do you insist upon calling yourself Bridget?"

"It is my name. I was named for my Aunt Bridget, one of the best women I ever knew, and I would not exchange for any other name."

"You are right," was the hearty answer. There was a mystery about this cultivated woman, and he would try to have it solved. "Does your aunt live near you?"

"She is not living now. Our home was in Rochester. My parents died when I was very young, and Aunt Bridget took me. She was a member of the Society of Friends (or Quakers). She did not object to her name; neither do I mine."

"You have no need, Miss Loftus. But I did not understand before. And now let me ask one question more: Why do you choose this kind of life when you can command a very different position? Excuse my plainness."

"Certainly," she answered. "My reason is this: While my aunt lived I had the hope of making music my means of living; so in school I did not take up all the branches necessary for those who make school teaching their profession. Aunt died suddenly, before my musical course was completed. With her died the income, and I was left with about two thousand dollars on hand. I knew I must do something, and my knowledge of housekeeping was good. I took a housekeeper's place, and have more time to prepare for teaching than I could have had if I had begun giving lessons to beginners. I want to be as nearly perfect as I can before attempting to teach music. My aunt conscientiously taught me to work and I am thankful to be able. In another year I shall be legally qualified for school teaching. Then I can go on with my music and finally make it my life work."

* * * * * * *

A year from that time Bridget Loftus was duly enrolled upon the teaching staff of her native city. Mrs. Campbell rejoiced in her success, and told her brother than Bridget was the bravest woman she had ever known, "and I said so a year ago," she added.

Jim smiled. He was not given to speech when Bridget was the subject.

This year the Campbells are again in their summer home, expecting company.

"Here they are, mamma!" calls Mabel. Uncle Jim, and dear Aunt Bridget! And listen, Aunt Bridget! I've kept the bluing bottle all this time, just because it made you and Uncle Jim first know about each other."—Waverley Magazine.

Forgot Her Wedding Day.

The married man was hurrying down the steps from the elevated station; the other man, the friend who had stood by him as best man six years before, was hurrying up the same steps. Necessarily they met.

"You're just the one I wanted to see," said he, who was going down. "We are going to have a few friends in to dinner on our anniversary evening and we want you to come. You will, won't you?"

"Of course I will," and the one rushed on up to his train and the other hurried down to the street.

But on the evening when the two or three friends came in to celebrate, the best man who was didn't put in an appearance.

"It's very strange. You are quite sure you told him to come?" asked the wife of the married man.

But he was so sure on that score that the mystery remained unexplained.

"I never knew him to forget an engagement," sighed the woman, as she looked at the vacant chair, and thought how nicely she might have filled it had she but known in time that he was not coming.

The next evening, however, found her resentful. "It seems to me," she said, "that he might have let us know by this time if anything detained him."

Just then the bell rang and then in came the delinquent. "What was the matter, and why didn't you come?" were the remarks that greeted him.

"Come? Why, I have come."

"O, but last night was the anniversary night."

"No such thing, it's to-night."

And it was. This is the first case on record of a woman forgetting the day on which she was married.—New York Sun.

She Was Superstitious.

"Superstition has not entirely died out, and often is found where least expected," said a conductor who runs into Galveston, telling of an incident of his latest trip. "This was brought out very plainly the other day. A well dressed, intelligent looking woman, a woman whose every action denoted refinement and whose appearance and speech indicated that she was highly educated was the one who exemplified this. At a station where we wait about ten minutes the incident occurred. We stopped as usual, and I left the train and went into the ticket office to speak to the agent. While there I noticed this woman as she was leaving the ticket window to board the train, having just bought a ticket to the next station. As she went out on the platform she bought a daily paper from the news agent and, just glancing at it, saw that it was dated Friday, whereupon she rushed back to the agent and asked that he cancel the ticket and refund her money, saying that upon the receipt of a letter that morning she had decided to visit a friend at the next station, but had forgotten that it was Friday, and, as she did not care to travel on that day, said she would wait until the next, and asked that her money be refunded, or the ticket extended. She was getting her money back just as I left to go on the train. She waited until Saturday, and no doubt has been thinking ever since of the great danger she escaped."—Galveston News.

A Peculiar Girl.

"That Miss Bradish is one of the most peculiar girls I ever saw. She and I met in Florida last winter, and we've been very good friends ever since—until a couple of weeks ago. Now she barely speaks to me. I can't account for it. We were talking one evening about clever women. We both agreed that talented women are seldom beautiful."

"You probably made some break that she didn't like."

"No, I was careful about that, and she showed no sign of her unaccountable coldness until I asked her whether, if she could have her choice, she would prefer to be talented or beautiful. She never answered the question, and has been different toward me ever since. Most peculiar girl I ever saw."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Might Right the Angels.

A four-year-old girl, whose dog had died, said to her Sunday school teacher: "I guess the angels were afraid when they saw him coming up the walk. He's cross to strangers."—Philadelphia Ledger.

GREAT STRASBURG CLOCK.

Some Facts Concerning the Remarkable Timepiece of the Present Day.

Rabbi Mayer talked to the pupils of the Central High School yesterday morning at their weekly entertainment of "The Strasburg Clock." The Rabbi is a fine speaker and held the closest attention of his audience during his talk. The clock is one of the oldest in the world, dating back as early as the middle of the fourteenth century. It is in a way, however, like the old doll that has had a new head at one time, new arms at another, and finally an entire new body, but still remained the same doll. The clock itself is the third one that has been placed in the cathedral. The first one kept its place for about 200 years, when something got out of order, and as no one could fix it, it was taken down; the second one occupied the opposite side of the transept from the present one.

This last one is only about seventy-five years ago. The most remarkable thing about this clock is that it is self regulating. On New Year's or St. Sylvester's eve, as it used to be called, there is a great whirring and buzzing in the old clock, and when this has ceased the clock is regulated. It used to be that on St. Sylvester's eve the good people of Strasburg would gather by the thousands when the old clock readjusts itself for another year's work, and look up in awed silence at this wonderful masterpiece, almost divine to them. But the crowds grew so dense each year that the gatherings were finally prohibited.

There are six tiers of the clock's structure. The first tier, or face, shows the sun and stars in a firmament of blue. These move as do the stars in the heavens. On the second tier is the chariot of the sun, which makes its circuit once in every twenty-four hours. On the third tier is the clock itself, much smaller than its great setting. Above this are two chubby little angels belonging to the Renaissance period and looking strangely out of place among their majestic surroundings. One of the angels holds an hourglass in his hand and the other a hammer. Still above these is a dial plate, which represents the days, weeks and months. Above this is a skeleton representing Death, and past this figure pass hourly four others, one at each quarter of the hour, the first one infancy, the second childhood, and third middle age and the fourth old age. The clock strikes as each figure passes. When the child appears the angel below does the striking with his hammer. Youth, manhood and old age each strike a note as they pass by, and when the hour is ended the second angel down below slowly turns his hourglass over in his hands.

On the next tier stands an image of Jesus surrounded by the twelve apostles. These appear but once a day, just at 12, when each passes slowly before the Master, and He raises His hand and blesses them.

After these have disappeared there is revealed the oldest existing part of the clock, and that is the great rooster, that appears and makes the harsh and discordant noise supposed to be a crow. It has probably looked down upon the streets below for some 500 years.—Kansas City Star.

When Animals Are Scared.

"Is there any animal beside a horse," a horseman asks, "that looks its best when it is scared to death? Take a man when he is scared. He's a sorry sight, and knows it. There's nothing in the world more obnoxious to himself and others than a scared man. A dog isn't much better. His spirited, gay air is all gone. He cowers and grovels, with his tail between his legs, and altogether he's a disgusting object. His head is thrown back, his eyes roll grandly, his whole attitude is full of life and strength. The oldest, dullest cart horse, if you give him a good scarce, becomes temporarily fine and noble. Can you explain this? Well, I can. The horse isn't really frightened at all. He is simply aroused, and determined to look out for himself. In his noble pose, the pose we call a scared one, he might, to be sure, run off, but he might also, if he had the chance, kick or bite a man to death. Fear, cowardice, is never beautiful, and a scared horse, if you could find one, would be as loathesome a sight as a scared man. But horses are brave as a rule. They may become frantic, they may lose their heads, but these noble and good animals do not become afraid."—Philadelphia Record.

The Courtesy of "Bobs."

Here is a story illustrative of "Bobs's" courtesy which I have received from an officer in Pretoria. The greatest difficulty (he writes) has been experienced here in finding remounts for the cavalry and mounted infantry, and the officers entrusted with the duty of finding them has been reduced to sending men out to scour the town and neighborhood for all sorts and conditions of horses, from those that drag drays to those that ladies make pets of. One of the Pretoria ladies, whose husband is at present a prisoner at St. Helena, has two such magnificent carriage horses that the exigencies of the service made the men who discovered them turn a deaf ear to their owner's remonstrances. Whereupon she had them put into her carriage, and drove off to the British residency and sought an interview with Lord Roberts. She spoke of herself as a defenceless woman, whose husband was a prisoner in the hands of the invaders, and how she had driven the Boer commandoes away from her house with a pistol. Then she invited his lordship to go out and see for himself whether they were not too good for the veldt. He went, and five minutes afterward she drove away triumphantly, with her "protection" signed by Roberts, field marshal.—Mainly About People.

The Dear, Sweet Bride.

They had just been married. That was plainly evident to every passenger who watched his tender, protecting air as they stood on the corner waiting for the car to stop. She was a pretty creature, with no end of fluttering-blue ribbons decorating her white frock, and though the car was crowded, the passengers made room. But only two seats were vacant, and these were far apart. He placed her in the most desirable one, and then, with evident sadness, seated himself at the far end of the opposite side of the car. But she would not have it so. She returned his look of wistfulness, and protested in a tone of plaintive sweetness distinctly audible to every passenger: "But I want to sit next to you, dear," the emphasis on the last word being especially marked. In an instant half a dozen men were on their feet, which gave the happy groom a chance to place her next to himself in a corner seat. Then she nestled close to him, utterly unconscious of anything unusual in her expression of preference, and, as his arm rested behind her shoulders, she knew that he was being envied by every man on board.—Philadelphia Record.

High Mountains in Alaska.

Henry Gannett, chief geographer of the United States geological survey, tells me that he has just completed the measurements of the mountains of Alaska and has taken the altitude of 325 peaks within the limits of that territory. The highest is Mount McKinley, which rises 20,464 feet above the level of the sea and 2,440 feet above Mount St. Elias, which until now was supposed to be the highest peak in the United States, and is so given in the geographies. The following are the peaks in Alaska that rise above 10,000 feet: Mount McKinley, 20,464; Mount St. Elias, 18,064; Mount Wrangel, 17,500; Mount Crillon, 15,900; Mount Vancouver, 15,666; Mount Fairweather, 15,292; Mount Hayes, 14,500; Mount Sanford, 14,000; Mount Cook, 13,758; Mount Drum, 13,300; Mount Tillman, 13,300; Mount Blackburn, 12,500; Mount Black, 12,500; Iliamuna, 12,066; Situya, 11,832; Laperouse 10,740; Mount Fairweather, 10,000.

Chinese Mormonism.

The law and custom allow a Chinaman to have as many wives as he can support; but only the first wife is regarded as the legitimate mother of the household. She is the ruler of all the children, who will mourn for her a hundred days. The husband, who can remarry as often as he likes, does not show any sign of mourning for his wife to the outer world, but a woman who marries again after her husband's death is not considered respectable. Should she, on the other hand, commit suicide on her husband's grave, then a Pailau, which is an ornamental gateway or arch, will be erected as a sign of transcendent loyalty and virtue. But the great majority of Chinese do not adhere to polygamy. They have a proverb, which says that where one woman reigns there is peace; two women under the same roof signifies a fight; and three women means intrigue and disorder.—Collier's Weekly.

Last of England's Rustics.

Here is a readable lament (with a lesson in it) from English Country Life: In the only heart of the country left to the home counties, so far from the appurtenances of town life that the rattle of railway trains can only be heard faintly when the wind is in a certain quarter, or the night very still, you may find, even yet, genuine rustics. They are old folk, full of old wisdom and old civility, and they dwell among a younger folk full of new information, and infinitely less civil. It is strange and unreasonable that after a few years' study of the primers of the board school, harmless enough little books, a man should find it derogatory to give you a civil "Good evening" as you pass but he does.

A Right Honorable Diversion.

When Mr. Chamberlain has an evening entirely free (which is very rarely the case) he may be seen, says a writer in the London Gem, paying the greatest attention to the varied attractions of a certain music hall known as the "Alhambra." "It does me good," he said once to one of his supporters, "to sit for an hour or two and watch the clever antics of, say, Dan Leno. Of course I am quite aware that a 'Right Honorable' should be above such a form of amuseme Be it so!"

President Van Buren's Hat.

The hat worn by President Van Buren during his inauguration ceremonies has just been presented to the museum of Illinois College. It is a great beaver of the style since associated with President Harrison.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

The Grumbler.

The grumbler growls at Nature's plan;
He's sorry that he's human.
He does n't want to be a man,
Nor yet to be a woman.
He'd hate to be a beast or such
As share the fish's lot.
In fact, 't would not annoy him much
If he were not.

He takes you by the button-hole
And grumbles in your ear,
And tells you that his very soul
Is shriveled up and sere.
He wishes he were dead and gone;
But, whew! you 'd make him hot
To hint the world would still jog on
If he were not.

—Catholic Standard and Times.

Hint to the Meager.

She—It is gentle woman's part to lean.

He—Yes; but she ought not to be too lean.—Somerville Journal.

Certainly Not.

Cholly—I shall never marry a strong-minded woman—never.

Minerva—No, of course you won't. The woman you marry will be weak-minded I'm sure.

Forever.

"There is but one kind of rock that grows," said the professor. "Can any of you mention it?"

"Yes, sir," replied the Irish boy; "th' shamrock."—New York World.

Deserved It.

She—I do hope I'll have a fine day for my wedding. Goodness knows I deserve it!

He—You do, indeed. You'll have plenty of stormy ones after it.

Willing to Get Out of It.

"Didn't I promise you a whipping if you disobeyed me?" asked his mother.

"Yes, but I'll release you from the promise, ma," replied Johnnie, diplomatically.—Tit-Bits.

A Restful Change.

"You'd naturally think, wouldn't you, that so much singing would tire my daughter's voice?"

"Oh, I don't know. It seems to me that a little singing would be a restful change."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Prepared For Future Events.

"You've given up swimming, haven't you?"

"Yes. I don't mean to cultivate a talent that will put me in a position some time where the drowning fellow who can't swim will be sure to drag me under."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Makes Up a Misunderstanding.

"Jane, how do you feel towards me?"

"John, I can't tell you until I know how you feel towards me."

"Well, but you know that all depends on how you feel towards me.—Indianapolis Journal.

Indeed He Did.

Work!" scornfully echoed the woman at the kitchen door, to whom he had been relating the hardships of his checkered existence. "Work! You don't know what work is."

"You bet I do, ma'am," said Tuffold Knutt. "That's why I giner'ly avoid it."

Had the Elements of Success.

"You think we ought to undertake the publication of this novel, do you?" asked the head of the publishing house.

"Well, I think it would be a financial success," cautiously replied the reader.

"Why?"

"Because it was written by a girl, and deals with subjects of which she ought to know very little."

A Far Look Ahead.

Papa—Yes, my dear, I insist on your learning to swim. The danger of losing one's life in the water is an appalling one.

Daughter—Oh, I'm not afraid. When I get married I shall expect my husband to rescue me.

Papa—But remember you are just as likely to get shipwrecked after you get to be a mother-in-law.—New York World.

Not Servile Surf.

Canute protested against the flattery of his courtiers, but at last they had their way.

"I will do it, then," he said "to please you."

"Stop!" he cried to the ocean, "I command you!"

"Huh! You command!" retorted the ocean, snorting. "Command don't go with me. I ain't that kind of a serf."—Philadelphia Press.

Averting Trouble.

Maid (breathlessly)—Oh, miss! both the gents you is engaged to has called, and they're in the parlor, and, somehow or other, they've found it out; and, oh, miss! I'm afraid there'll be trouble!

Miss Flirtie—Horrors! Oh, dear! What shall I do?

Maid (after reflection)—I'll fix it! I'll run an' tell 'em you're crying y'r eyes out 'cause y'r father has lost all his money."—New York Weekly.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: Lessons to Be Learned From the Three Crosses—On Right Unbelief and Remorse, on Left Penitence and Content, in the Centre Everlasting Love.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The famous paintings in the picture galleries of Munich seem to have suggested the topic of this discourse, which Dr. Talmage sends from the quaint Bavarian town, but the theme which inspired the painters awakens in the great preacher thoughts of the redemption of the human race, which was the supreme design of that scene of suffering and death. The text is Luke xxiii, 33, "There they crucified Him and the malefactors, one on the right hand and the other on the left."

Just outside of Jerusalem is a swell of ground, toward which a crowd are ascending, for it is the day of execution. What a mighty assemblage! Some for curiosity to hear what the malefactors will say and to see how they will act. The three persons to be executed are already there. Some of the spectators are vile of lip and bloated of cheek. Some look up with revenge, hardly able to keep their hands off the sufferers. Some tear their own hair in a frenzy of grief. Some stand in silent horror. Some break out into uncontrollable weeping. Some clap their hands in delight that the offenders are to be punished at last. The soldiers with drawn swords drive back the mob, which presses on so hard. There is fear that the proceedings may be interrupted. Let the legion, now stationed at Jerusalem, on horseback, dash along the line and force back the surging multitude. "Back with you!" is the cry. "Have you never before seen a man die?"

Three crosses in a row—an upright piece and two transverse pieces, one at the top, on which the hands are nailed, and one at the middle, on which the victim sat. Three trees just planted, yet bearing fruit—the one at the right bearing poison, and the one at the left bitter aloes; the one in the middle, apples of love. Norway pine and tropical orange and Lebanon cedar would not make so strange a grove as this orchard of Calvary. Stand back and give a look at the three crosses.

Just look at the cross on the right. Its victim dies scoffing. More awful than his physical anguish is his scorn and hatred of Him on the middle cross. This wretched man turns half around on the spikes to hiss at the One in the middle. If the scoffer could get one hand loose, and he were within reach, he would smite the middle sufferer in the face. He hates Him with a perfect hatred. I think he wishes he were down on the ground that he might spear Him. He envies the mechanics who with their nails have nailed Him fast. Amid the settling darkness and louder than the crash of the rocks hear him jeer out these words: "Ah, you poor wretch! I knew you were an imposter! You pretended to be a God, and yet you let these legions master you." It was in some such hate that Voltaire in his death hour, because he thought he saw Christ in his bedroom, got up on his elbow and cried out, "Crush that wretch!" What had the middle cross done to arouse up this right hand cross? Nothing. Oh, the enmity of the natural heart against Christ! The world likes a sentimental Christ or a philanthropic Christ, but a Christ who comes to snatch men away from their sins—away with Him! On this right hand cross today I see typified the unbelief of the world. Men say: "Back with Him from the heart! I will not let Him take my sins. If He will die, let Him die for Himself, not for me." There has always been a war between this right hand cross and the middle cross, and wherever there is an unbelieving heart, there the fight goes on. Oh, if when that dying malefactor perished, the faithlessness of man had perished, then that tree which yields poison would have budded and blossomed with life for all the world.

Look up into that disturbed countenance of the sufferer and see what a ghastly thing it is to reject Christ. Behold in that awful face, in that pitiful look, in that unblessed death hour, the stings of that sinner's departure! What a plunge into darkness! Standing high upon the cross on the top of the hill, so that all the world may look at him, he says, "Here I go out of a miserable life into a wretched eternity!" One, two, three! Listen to the crash of the fall, all ye ages! So Hobbes, dying after he had seventy years in which to prepare for eternity, said, "Were I master of all the world I would give it all to live one day longer." Sir Francis Newport, hovering over the brink, cried out: "Wretch that I am, whither shall I fly from this breast? What will become of me? Oh, that I were to lie upon the fire that never is quenched a thousand years, to purchase the favor of God and to be reconciled to Him again! Oh, eternity; oh, eternity! Who can discover the abyss of eternity? Who can paraphrase these words, 'Forever and forever?'"

That right hand cross—thousands have perished on it in worse agonies. For what is physical pain compared to remorse at the last, that life has been wasted and only a fleeting moment stands between the soul and its everlasting overthrow? O God, let me die anywhere rather than at the foot of that right hand cross! Let not one drop of that blood fall upon my cheek. Rend not my ear with that cry. I see it now as never before—the loathsomeness and horror of my unbelief. That dying malefactor was not so much to blame as I. Christianity was not established, and perhaps not until that day had that man heard the Christ. But after Christ had stood almost 1900 years, working the wonders of His grace, you reject Him.

That right hand cross, with its long beam, overshadows all the earth. It is planted in the heart of the race. When will the time come when the spirit of God shall, with its ax, hew down that right hand cross until it shall fall at the foot of that middle cross and unbelief, the railing malefactor of the world, shall perish from all our hearts? Away from me, thou spirit of unbelief! I hate thee! With this sword of God I thrust thee back and thrust thee through! Down to hell! Down, most accursed monster of the earth, and talk to those thou hast already damned! Talk no longer to these sons of God, these heirs of heaven!

"If Thou be the Son of God." Was there any "if" about it? Tell me, thou star, that in robe of light did run to point out His birthplace. Tell me, thou sea, that didst put thy hand over thy lip when He bade thee be still. Tell me, ye dead, who got up to see Him die. Tell me, thou sun in mid-heaven, who for Him didst pull down over thy face the veil of darkness. Tell me, ye lepers who were cleansed, ye dead who were raised, is He the Son of God? Aye, aye! responds the universe. The flowers breathe it; the stars chime it; the redeemed celebrate it; the angels rise on their thrones to announce it. And yet on that miserable malefactor's "if" how many shall be wrecked for all eternity! That little "if" has enough venom in its sting to cause the death of the soul. No "if" about it. I know it. Ecce Deus! I feel it thoroughly—through every muscle of the body and through every faculty of my mind and through every energy of my soul. Living, I will preach it; dying, I will pillow my head upon its consolations—Jesus the God.

Away, then, from this right hand cross. The red berries of the forest are apt to be poisonous, and around this tree of carnage grow the red, poisonous berries of which many have tasted and died. I can see no use for the right hand cross, except it be used as a lever with which to upturn the unbelief of the world.

Here from the right hand cross I go to the left hand cross. Pass clear to the other side. That victim also twists himself upon the nails to look at the centre cross, yet not to scoff. It is to worship. He, too, would like to get his hand loose, not to smite, but to deliver the sufferer of the middle cross. He cries to the railer cursing on the other side: "Silence! Between us innocence in agony. We suffer for our crimes. Silence!" Gather round this left hand cross, O ye people! Be not afraid. Bitter herbs are sometimes a tonic for the brain, and the bitter aloes that grow on this tree shall give strength and life to thy soul. This left hand cross is a repenting cross.

As men who have been nearly drowned tell us that in one moment, while they were under water, their whole life passed before them, so I suppose in one moment the dying malefactor thought over all his past life—of that night when he went into an unguarded door and took all the silver, the gold, the jewels, and as the sleeper stirred he put a knife through his heart; of that day when, in the lonely pass, he met the wayfarer and regardless of the cries and prayers and tears and struggles of his victim he flung the mangled corpse into the dust of the highway or heaped upon it the stones. He says: "I am a guilty wretch; I deserve this! There is no need of my cursing. That will not stop the pain. There is no need of blaspheming Christ, for He has done me no wrong, and yet I cannot die so. The tortures of my body are undone by the tortures of my soul. The past is a scene of misdoing. The present a crucifixion. The future an everlasting undoing. Come back, thou hiding midday sun! Kiss my cheek with one bright ray of comfort. What, no help from above—no help from beneath? Then I must turn to my companion in sorrow, the One on the middle cross. I have heard that He knows how to help a man when he is in trouble. I have heard that He can cure the wounded. I have heard that He can pardon the sinner. Surely, in all His wanderings up and down the earth He never saw one more in need of His forgiveness! Blessed One! I turn to Thee! Wilt Thou turn for the moment away from Thy own pangs to pity me? Lord, it is not to have my hands relieved or my feet taken from the torture. I can stand all this, but, oh, my sins, my sins, my sins, they pierce me through and through. They tell me I must die forever. They will push me out into the darkness unless Thou wilt help me. I confess it all. Hear the cry of the dying thief, 'Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom.' I ask no great things. I seek for no throne in heaven, no chariot to take me to the skies, but just think of me when this day's horrors have passed. Think of me a little—of me, the one now hanging at Thy side—when the shout of heavenly welcomes takes Thee back into Thy glory. Thou wilt not forget me, wilt Thou? 'Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom.' Only just remember me."

Likewise must we repent. You say, "I have stolen nothing." I reply: "We have all been guilty of the mightiest felony of the universe, for we have robbed God—robbed Him of our time, robbed Him of our talent, robbed Him of our services." Suppose you send a man out as an agent of your firm and every month you pay him his salary, and at the end of ten years you find out that he has been serving another firm, but taking your salary, would you not at once condemn him as dishonest? God sent us into this world to serve Him. He has given us wages all the time. Yet how many of us have been serving another master! When a man is convicted of treason he is brought out; a regiment surrounds him and the command is given: "Attention, company! Take aim! Fire!" And the man falls with a hundred bullets through his heart. There comes a time in a man's history when the Lord calls up the troop of his iniquities, and at God's command they pour into him a concentrated volley of torture.

To this middle cross look, that your souls may live. I showed you the right hand cross in order that you might see what an awful thing it is to be unbelieving. I showed you the left hand cross that you might see what it is to repent.

Now I show you the middle cross that you may see what Christ has done to save your soul. Poets have sung its praise, sculptors have attempted to commemorate it in marble, martyrs have clung to it in the fire and Christians dying quietly in their beds have leaned their heads against it.

This hour may all our souls embrace it with an ecstasy of affection. Lay hold of that cross. Everything else will fail you. Without a strong grip on that you perish. Put your hand on that and you are safe, though a world swing from beneath your feet.

Oh, that I might engrave on your souls ineffaceably the three crosses, so that if in your waking moments you will not heed, then in your dreams at night you may see on the hill back of Jerusalem the three spectacles—the right hand cross showing unbelief, dying without Christ; the left hand showing what it is to be pardoned, while the central cross pours upon your soul the sunburst of heaven as it says: "By all these wounds I plead for thy heart. I have loved thee with an everlasting love. Rivers cannot quench it. Floods cannot drown it."

But, no; we will not wait for such a dream. In this our most aroused mood we throw down at the foot of that middle cross sin, sorrow, life, death—everything. We are slaves; Christ give deliverance to the captive. We are thirsty; Christ is the river of salvation to slake our thirst. We are hungry; Jesus says, "I am the bread of life." We are condemned to die; Christ says, "Save that man from going down to the pit; I am the ransom." We are tossed on the sea of trouble; Jesus comes over it, saying, "It is I; be not afraid." We are in darkness; Jesus says, "I am the bright and morning star." We are sick; Jesus is the "balm of Gilead."

We are dead; hear the shrouds rend and the grave hillocks heave, as He cries, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." We want justification: "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." We want to exercise faith; "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." I want to get from under condemnation; "There is now, therefore, no condemnation to them who are in Christ Jesus." The cross—He carried it. The flames of hell—He suffered them. The shame—He endured it. The crown—He won it. Heights of heaven sing it and worlds of light to worlds of light all round the heavens cry, 'Glory, glory!" Let us go forth and gather the trophies for Jesus. From Golconda mines we gather the diamonds; from Ceylon shores we gather the pearls; from all lands and kingdoms we gather precious stones, and we bring the glittering burdens and put them down at the feet of Jesus and say: "All these are Thine. Thou art worthy." We go forth again for more trophies and into one sheaf we gather all the scepters of the Caesars and the Alexanders and the Czars and the Sultans and of all royalties and dominions, and then we bring the sheaf of scepters and put it down at the feet of Jesus and say: "Thou art King of kings; all these Thou hast conquered." And then we go forth again to gather more trophies, and we bid the redeemed of ages, the sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty, to come. And the hosts of heaven bring crown and palm and scepter, and here by these bleeding feet and this riven side and by this wounded heart cry, "Blessing and honor and glory and power unto the Lamb, for ever and ever."

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

MURDERER'S REPENTANCE.

He Clasped in His Arms the Children Who Had Testified Against Him—James Field Leaped From a Railway Train with Two Children in His Arms—First Enforcement of the Forestry Law.

Thomas J. Rowland, who was on trial at Grensburg several days, charged with killing his wife, was convicted of murder of the first degree. It was generally expected that the degree would not be greater than second, in view of the remarkable ancestral suicide and insane record of the prisoner.

When the verdict was announced the prisoner, who had maintained a stolid indifference to the proceedings, burst into a hysterical fit of crying and laughing and had to be carried almost from the courtroom. An affecting scene took place in the corridor of the courthouse when the daughters and son, who gave such damaging testimony, and the doomed man met. He clasped his daughters to his breast and wept bitterly, loudly repenting for the deed. The remarkable record of insanity of the prisoner's family, as shown during the trial, is that eight members committed suicide and four died in mad houses.

Its First Enforcement.

A new feature of prosecution of those who create forest fires has been brought to the attention of State Forestry Commissioner Rothrock.

On September 6, in Blain, Perry county, Mr. Luck, a lumberman operating in that neighborhood, charged with having caused disastrous forest fires last spring, was tried before Squire Kern, found guilty, fined and sentenced to pay the costs of suit. The suit was a criminal one, brought under the act of June 1, 1897, as amended by the act of May 14, 1891.

Hitherto many persons known to be guilty of creating disastrous fires have escaped trial because, having no property, it was supposed they would escape punishment. So far as the department knows, this is the first time this particular act has been enforced. Through its operation the punishment may be imprisonment, where the fine cannot be collected. The maximum fine is $100, and the maximum imprisonment 100 days.

Commissioner Rothrock regards this as a new barrier between landowners and forest fires.

Effort to Save Cost Life.

A sad accident, in which James Field, of Costello, was killed, occurred near Cowley Run. Field had secured work at the latter place and was moving his family and household goods there. The goods were loaded on a car attached to one of the Goodyear log trains, the family also occupying the same car. On a down grade the train broke in two and the section to which Field's car was attached started at frightful speed down the grade. Grasping two of the children in his arms Field leaped from the car, landing a dozen feet away and sustaining a broken neck. The children were only slightly injured. Mrs. Field and the other child remained on the car and escaped uninjured.

An Unknown Man Killed.

An unidentified man was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Ardmore Station. He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, weight about 160 pounds, black hair and thin dark mustache. He was dressed in bark brown coat, black derby hat, plaid trousers and neglige shirt. From papers found on the body it is thought that his name was Laurenti and his occupation that of a barber. The body is at Ardmore and the coroner has been notified.

Corporations Chartered.

These charters were issued by the State Department:

Henderson Coal Co., Pittsburg; capital, $20,000.

The Lebanon Textile Co., Avon; capital, $30,000.

The People's Land Co., Pittsburg; capital, $1000.

Germantown Ice and Distilled Water Co., Philadelphia; capital, $50,000.

Mad Ride on Runaway Bicycle.

Miss Ada Damoth, a 15-year old girl, losing control of her bicycle on the top of a steep hill at Towanda, rode with the speed of an express train a distance of three blocks and crashed head first through a large plate glass window in Dr. H. C. Porter & Son's drug store. She received a terrible gash across the right side of her face from the top of her head almost to her chin.

Wooley Died From Paine's Shot.

Daniel Wooley, of Shamokin, who was shot in a scrimmage with the police, died at the State Hospital at Ashland. Officer Payne, who was shot in the leg by Wooley while endeavoring to arrest him, is still in a surgeon's care in Shamokin and is reported doing nicely.

Suicided Through Determination.

Francis Yeppo, a Hungarian, aged 45, despondent over loss of work, committed suicide in a determined manner in a grove midway between Tamaqua and Lansford. He placed a stout twine around his neck and then tied the other end around the limb of a tree about five feet above the ground. He then drew up his legs and strangled to death with his knees almost touching the ground.

Mrs. Carmany Found Unhurt.

Mrs. A. B. Carmany, who in mental aberration wandered from home at Lebanon, was found, none the worse for her absence, along the banks of Swatara creek. She is now home under medical care.

Planing Mill Mysteriously Burned.

The planing mill of J. T. Crawford, Herr's Island, was burned to the ground. The loss is placed between $25,000 and $30,000, partly insured. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

How News Will Travel.

"While on a visit to the south recently I obtained a box of your Tetterine, recommended for all skin diseases. I find it to be a marvelously good thing. I wish to get some more, and would like to establish an agency here for its sale. Please let me know the price of one dozen boxes. W. C. McCall, Granville, Ohio." At druggists or by mail for 50c. from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

New Orleans' Proposed Dispensary.

New Orleans received in 1864 as a bequest from Simon V. Sickles, a druggist, a fund of $16,844 for the establishment of a dispensary to furnish drugs and medical advice free to the poor of the city. Until 1877 the income was used for this purpose, but the city council, finding that the expense much exceeded the receipts, voted to stop the disbursements until the time when the fund should have so increased that the city could equip a free dispensary and thus carry out the testator's desire to the letter. The amount of the fund is now $83,053.61. When it has reached $100,000 the plan will be carried out.

Sir Charles Tupper.

Sir Charles Tupper, perhaps the most distinguished of Canada's statesmen, has no doubt inherited much of his ability from his father. It is related of the latter, who was a Baptist clergyman, that by the time he was 65 years old he had read the whole Bible in eight different tongues. He died in 1881 at the advanced age of 87.

SUFFERING AND RELIEF

Three Letters from Mrs. Johnson, Showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures the Ills of Women

Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice November, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am a great sufferer, have much trouble through the lower part of my bowels, and I am writing to you for advice. Menses are irregular and scanty, am troubled with leucorrhœa, and I ache so through my back and down through my loins. I have spells of bloating very badly, sometimes will be very large and other times very much reduced."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Nov. 20, 1897.

Improvement Reported December, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to tell you that I am improving in health. I am ever so much better than when I wrote before. The trouble through the lower part of bowels is better and I am not bloated so badly. I was very much swollen through the abdomen before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I still have a feeling of fulness across my chest. I have used three bottles of it and am on the fourth."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Dec. 13, 1897.

Enjoying Good Health June, 1899

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Since a year ago I have been taking your medicine, and am now strong and enjoying good health. I have not been so well for three years, and feel very thankful to you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I would advise all who suffer with female troubles to try your medicine."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, June 1, 1899.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Spanish import duties paid during the first six months of the current year exceed by 55,000,000 pesetas those for the corresponding period of 1899.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

Most counterfeit documents are detected through some individual peculiarity of the counterfeiter of which he himself is not aware.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

In Salt Lake City there are three Presbyterian churches, viz., the First, the Westminster and the Third.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

The Russian Church has a rule against the publication of the Old Testament without the Apocrypha.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Everything points to one of the largest apple crops this season in the history of Nova Scotia.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The mackerel fishing on the south and southwest coasts of Ireland has been a failure this year.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Chicago has taken to eating frogs with unbounded enthusiasm.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The population of Zululand is 150,000, of whom only 500 are Europeans.

The Manufacturers of Carter's Ink have had forty years' experience in making it and they certainly know how. Send for "Inklings," free.

Trouble with the Signals.

One of the chief subjects of the discussion among the captains and masters of vessels is the difference between the Canadian and American marine rules which govern navigators in Canadian water during foggy weather. The signal used, according to the Canadian rules during fog, is one long blast of the whistle, to be blown at short intervals, or the ringing of a bell. The American signal is three short blasts. With this difference in the law captains and masters find some difficulty during foggy or bad weather, especially when vessels are passing one another in the Welland canal and such places. During the recent foggy weather much difficulty was experienced in this respect at the entrance of the Welland canal at Port Dalhousie. Navigators of both countries recognize the great disadvantage they are at with this difference in their danger signals, and do not hesitate to say that a uniform code of signals should be adopted by both countries making it an international law.

If a woman's crown of glory is her hair, Jessie Fraser, of Fine, N. Y., must be a queenly woman. She wrote us, last January, that her hair was nearly 64 inches long and very thick.

And she gave Ayer's Hair Vigor all the credit for it. Ayer's Hair Vigor may do this for you.

We don't claim the 64 inches every time, though.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass

Ayer's Sarsaparilla | Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Pills | Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Ague Cure | Ayer's Comatone

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
ROANOKE, VA.
MORE CALLS FOR GRADUATES THAN IT CAN SUPPLY.
Send for Catalogue.
Enter Sept. 4.
CHAS. E. ECKERLE, President.
Mention where you saw notice of School.

H. L. GRUBE,
FORMERLY OF THE J. S. HOSKINS LUMBER CO. OF BALTIMORE
SOLICITS SHIPMENTS OF
PINE and OAK PILING, R. R. TIES, TELEGRAPH POLES, POPLAR WOOD,
And LUMBER of all Kinds.
Will also carry on a General Commission Business of
Hardwoods
WRITE OR CALL
Room 21, Marine Bank Building,
33 S. GAY ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

WILLS PILLS---BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE. For only 10 Cents we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track how to make Money right at your home. Address all orders to The R. B. Wills Medicine Company 23 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Office 129 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

That Little Book For Ladies, By mail 10 cents. ALICE MASON, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. B N U 38

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

WINCHESTER
FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS
"New Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater"
Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy.
ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

You can always smell a "dead one."
He has a costive-looking face.
His breath knocks you down.
He drags his feet.
Listeners to his talk turn their heads the other way.
His breath poisons God's pure air.
He ought to keep clean inside;

—that means sweet breath, quick brain, swift moving feet. You can't feel well and act well with your bowels clogged, sending poison all through your system. Clean them out gently but thoroughly and keep them clean with CASCARETS Candy Cathartic. Be sure you get the genuine. CASCARETS are never sold in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the long-tailed "C" on the box. You will find that all bowel ills and the nasty symptoms that go with them are quickly and permanently

CURED BY
Cascarets
Get the genuine if you want results! Tablet is marked "CCC." Cascarets are never sold in bulk, but only and always in the light blue metal box with the long-tailed "C." Look for the trade-mark—the C with a long tail—on the lid!
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS
CCC This is the genuine tablet, never sold in bulk.
To any needy mortal, who can't afford to buy, we will mail a box free.
Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 417

THE CENTRE REPORTER

S. W. SMITH, ... Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS can pay One Dollar any time during 1900 and get the paper for one year beginning July 1, 1900.

OLD SUBSCRIBERS whose subscriptions are paid in advance of July 1st, 1900, will get the same credit as though the paper had not changed hands.

The figures on the label opposite your name do not mean that you owe the Reporter to that date, provided that date is farther back than July 1, 1900. All subscriptions begin July 1, 1900, except those paid in advance of that date. All the dates of labels will be changed as soon as possible.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS the Reporter will be sent to NEW SUBSCRIBERS from now until January 1st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Thurs., Sept. 20.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.....Nebraska.
VICE PRESIDENT:
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.....Illinois.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
P. GRAY MEEK.....Bellefonte
FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
N. M. EDWARDS.....Williamsport
HARRY E. GRIMM.....Doylestown
FOR CONGRESS,
J. K. P. HALL.....ELK COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
J. H. WETZEL.....Bellefonte
J. W. KEPLER.....Ferguson Twp
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
FREDERICK ROBB.....Liberty Twp

OLNEY FOR BRYAN.

Ex-Secretary Richard B. Olney, of Boston, Mass., who was one of the leading members of Cleveland's administration, and a leading and prominent Gold Democrat, who voted for McKinley in 1896, has written a letter advising all good citizens to vote for Mr. Bryan and the Democratic Congressional candidates. Mr. Olney is the general counsel for the Boston and Maine, and the Maine Central Railroads; one of the strongest lawyers in all New England, and has more influence with capitalists and business men than any other man in that section. His support of the Democratic ticket will have a greater effect than that of most any other Gold Democrat. He was regarded as the strongest man in Cleveland's cabinet, and one of the leading men in the Democracy of the nation.

PROMINENT MEN FOR BRYAN.

During the past week many prominent Gold Democrats and Republicans have announced their intention to support Bryan and Stevenson, and the Democratic Congressional candidates. All of these whose names we give are men of power and influence, and will do good work for the Democratic ticket.

Former Lieutenant Gov. Jones, of New York, one of the leading manufacturers of that state, and who supported McKinley four years ago, is actively working for Bryan. Judge Moses B. Collet, of Denver, Colorado, and Judge A. J. Burnett, of Caldwell, Kansas, both former Republicans, are for Bryan, because they are against imperialism and the trusts. Edward Osgood Brown and Edwin F. Smith, two prominent lawyers and former Republicans of Chicago, are for Bryan, because they believe that it is the first duty of every American citizen to drive from power a party which is trying to destroy the liberties of the people in order to enrich the few at the expense of the masses. John I. Valentine, president of Wells, Fargo County Express, who with his company actively supported McKinley in 1896, is now for Bryan, and will do all in his power to aid in his election. He says that between freedom and tyranny there is no middle ground, and he favors Bryan and Stevenson and the straight support of the Democratic ticket. Herbert S. Biglow, a leading Republican of Minneapolis, and Lew Wallace, Jr.; son of Gov. Lew Wallace, have come out for Bryan because they are opposed to the "latter day Republicanism," as represented by Mark Hanna. W. A. Coffrat, of Washington, and Erving Winslow, of Boston, two eminent scholars and historians, and former Republicans, and who made many speeches for McKinley four years ago, have offered their services to the Democratic committee, and will be on the stump for Bryan.

Dr. Henry C. Adams, professor of political economy at the University of Michigan; Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, former president of Northwestern University and now a professor at Yale, and William Lloyd Garrison, a son of the prominent abolitionist of that name, all former Republicans, are now for Bryan, because they are opposed to imperialism and militarism. Ex-Lieutenant Gov. Wm. F. Gheehan, of New York, who worked and voted for McKinley in 1896 is for Bryan and the whole Democratic ticket; and Gen. Robert Avery, of New York City, a former Grand Army man, is out in a letter advocating Bryan's election. Gen. Avery has always been a Republican, and for years has been prominent as a leader, but he can no longer train in the same party with Mark Hanna and the men who now rule the Republican party.

Louis P. Henninghauser, of Baltimore, and Judge Wm. H. Downs, of Anne Arundal county, both leading Republicans of Maryland, have declared for Bryan, and will take an active part in the campaign in behalf of the Democratic ticket. They are for Bryan because they are against the imperialistic policy of the McKinley-Hanna administration.

Mr. Bryan has thrown doubt upon the paternity of the McKinley twins, Duty and Destiny.

The Irish American Union, of New York, a political organization composed entirely of Irish Republicans, at a meeting held a few days ago, passed resolutions condemning McKinley and imperialism, and declared in favor of Bryan. In 1896 this organization was active in the support of McKinley, and two years ago it supported Roosevelt for Governor; now the entire organization is strongly for Bryan and the Democratic ticket.

Hon. Henry H. Smith, for fifteen years journal clerk of the New York legislature, and one of the leading Republican politicians of that state, and who never voted for a Democrat before in his life, has declared for Bryan and the whole Democratic ticket. Imperialism and the trusts have converted him to Bryan. Mr. Smith is a man of considerable influence, which is apparent from the fact that he held such a responsible office for a period of fifteen years.

REPUBLICAN PROSPERITY.

The laboring man who works for his daily bread hears a great deal during the campaign about how beautifully he is protected, and how such protection secures him employment and increases his wages. It is true that, as a rule, the product he is working on is protected by an enormous tariff. If he is working in a sugar refinery or an oil refinery, he helps to produce for his employers, under the benign influence of a protective tariff, an annual dividend of from 40 to 50 per cent., by which the Havemeyers, the Arbuckles and the Rockafellers have become multi-millionaires. Well, you are told your wages have been increased from 10 to 20 per cent., and you are receiving some of this "beautiful system of protection." But are you not forced to pay from 50 to 100 per cent. more for the necessaries of life than you paid four years ago? The necessaries of everyday life almost without exception are controlled by the trusts—the the sugar trust, the coffee trust, the salt trust, the beef trust, the oatmeal trust, the oil trust, and so on infinitum, and the prices to the consumer fixed according to the sweet will of the trust magnates. They raise the prices of all these articles, because they control the entire output of all these industries, and there is no one to interfere with them. They have no competition in this country by reason of the monopoly which they have in their manufacture, and because they are so well protected by favorable legislation foreign competition cannot possibly affect them or interfere with their business. In this way they are enabled to compel every consumer to pay them tribute. The trust magnate raises the prices and the laboring man pays it. All this is made possible by reason of the protective tariff.

And yet the laboring man is regularly told that the tarifi is a blessing to him. He believes it, or tries to believe it, until he ffnds that under this system of protection his income is insufficient to comfortably maintain his family. He looks around and sees his employer receiving as the result of his labor enormous dividends; sees him living in a palace and rolling in luxury. He begins to think that he is not receiving his proper share of protection, and his employer is receiving more than his just proportion. He finally makes a demand for his just dues. His demand is refused and he attempts to enforce his rights by a strike. Soon he finds in his place a foreigner, who is willing to work for less than he is willing to work for. Then he begins to realize the beauties of protection; he finds that he is not protected at all; foreign competition, in the shape of imported labor, defeats his demands for his rights. Foreign labor comes in free, but his employer is protected. Foreign competition cannot and does not affect the employer. The tariff wards off foreign competition and he is safe in the enjoyment of his enormous profits, while the laboring man is at the mercy of the employer. The products which the employer sells are protected. The labor which the laboring man has to sell comes in free.

A Word to Mothers.

Mothers of children affected with croup or a severe cold need not hesitate to administer Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It contains no opiate nor narcotic in any form and may be given as confidently to the babe as to an adult. The great success that has attended its use in the treatment of colds and croup has won for it the approval and praise it has received throughout the United States and in many foreign lands. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

AARONSBURG.

An infant son of George Homan died last Thursday morning, and was taken to Wolf's Chapel and buried Saturday morning.

Last Monday was peach day at Boob & Keister's orchard. The pickers began work soon after midnight, and as soon as it was daylight the driving began and all day long the road was lined with people going for peaches. Two large wagon loads went to Coburn and were shipped and one large load was distributed about town to persons who had ordered.

Mrs. Emma Hess, formerly Emma Jordan, made a short visit to town last week. She was married and left town two years ago, and this was her first visit to her old home.

Mrs. Margaret Medlar has gone back to her home at Allentown, and Mrs. Harvey Musser and her boys went to their home in Akron, Ohio, Monday, after being here about two months.

Harry Stover, of Altoona, is here on a few days' visit. Harry drives a wagon for the Railroad company, delivering flowers, etc. to the officials. He is a great pigeon fancier.

Frank Burd is again keeping bachelor's hall, his maid having left and commenced house keeping on her own account. Frank's better plan would be to get himself a wife and then he would have a housekeeper.

The schools opened Monday morning; the attendance was not large, mostly the smaller pupils, the larger ones being still engaged at work.

The wind storm Wednesday blew nearly all the apples off the trees. People hardly know what to do with them. The party operating the evaporating plant at Coburn pays 12 cents per 100 pounds.

COBURN.

Miss Kate Moyer, of Green Burr, who had been staying in Williamsport the last six months, learning the dressmaking trade, is spending a few days at the home of J. F. Garthoff.

Jacob Whitmyer came home on Friday afternoon and spent Sunday at this place.

The four months' old child of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kerstetter died last Monday night and was buried in Paradise cemetery Thursday forenoon.

J. B. Kern the boss painter in this section, is making preparations to paint the United Evangelical church at this place.

The Misses Sadie Condo, of Penn Hall, and McCool, of Spring Mills, were pleasant callers at the home of W. C. Krader, on Saturday and Sunday.

The festival by the cornet band on Saturday evening was not a rousing success on account of the rain.

The water company has secured its charter, and work will be resumed on the trench in a few days.

Daniel Krader has the wall to his new house completed, and will in a few days have the carpenters at work on the superstructure.

A young child of John Mullin and wife, who live in the mountains south of town, died one day last week and was interred in the cemetery at Paradise church.

The youngest child of J. B. Wagner has been critically ill for several days with convulsions.

Are you going to the Granger picnic? is the question heard on all sides.

Master Charles A. Campbell, of Shamokin, is visiting old acquaintances at this place.

W. H. Kerstetter and family, who have been residing in Harrisburg the last year came to this place on Saturday, and will again reside here.

Sneak thieves entered the spring house of J. B. Rishel near this place Friday night and purloined some butter and other articles. Mr. Rishel has no clue to the perpetrator.

S. E. Kooney, of Harrisburg, arrived in town Saturday mornnig and remained with his family until Tuesday.

John W. Galer is now domiciled in the house owned by John Bowersox, having moved from Ingleby one day last week.

Painters are putting the finishing touches on the house of Reuben Harter, and it makes a very attractive appearance.

"Oom Paul" Kruger is at last a fugitive in Portugese territory, and is that object of sympathy, a man without a country.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	68
Rye	45
Corn	50
New Oats	25
Barley	35

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	14
Lard	8
Potatoes	45

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	68
Corn	50
Oats	28
Rye	45
Barley	40

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	70
Corn ears	50
Shelled Corn	50
Rye	40
Oats, new	22
Barley	30
New Potatoes	35
Eggs	12
Butter	20
Lard	7
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	7
Roller flour	95

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Brown, deceased, of Harris township, will offer at public sale on the premises, one mile east of Linden Hall,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 20, 1900,

At 1 o'clock p. m., all that messuage, tenement or tract of land situated in Harris township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Van Tries heirs, on east by land of W. K. Alexander, on south by lands of David J. Meyer, and on the west by land of Elizabeth Gettig and Potter estate, containing

— 130 ACRES, —

more or less. Thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. The farm is in a good state of cultivation; 30 acres are timbered with oak.

ALSO.

At Aaronsburg, Saturday October 13, 1900, at 1 p. m., a House and lot in Aaronsburg, Haines township, Centre County, Pa., bounded on the north by Second street, on the east by lot of Confer heirs, on the south by an alley, and on the west by Coburn alley. The property has a two-story dwelling house, stable and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on premises. WM. B. MINGLE, Adm'r
Centre Hall, Pa.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—FARMS and timberlands of the estate of Daniel Flisher, deceased, will be offered at public sale at the Flisher Homestead, now occupied by Tilliman Kleinfelter, four miles south of Centre Hall, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1900,

At 1 o'clock p. m. The homestead farm contains 108 acres and 88 perches, with good dwelling house, bank barn and outbuildings. Choice fruit, good water, school house, church, store and mill, within one mile of these farms.

NO. 2 Farm adjoining the above contains 100 acres and 11 perches with good dwelling house, bank barn, fruit and water. These farms rank with the best in the valley, under good cultivation, easy to work, no stones or stumps and all clear.

Timber lot near these farms containing 11 acres 147 perches, with heavy oak, chestnut and hemlock; no buildings Mountain timber, in two tracts containing each 72½ acres well covered with oak, chestnut and pine.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale; balance of one-third upon confirmation absolute, one-third in one year from confirmation, and balance in two years, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage with interest.

J. B. FLISHER, Executor.

REAL ESTATE PUBLIC SALE.—FARM IN Georges Valley belonging to the estate of Geo. P. Rearick, deceased, will be offered at public sale on the premises now occupied by Mr. John Strunk, one mile east of Potters Mills,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900,

At 2 o'clock p. m. This farm is situated in Potter township, Centre County, Pa., and bounded by lands of M. J. Decker, Wm. Young, Daniel Ilgen, S. P. Heuney, and Green Decker, containing 204 acres, of which about 140 acres are clear and in a high state of cultivation. Balance is pasture land and timbered, part of which is thickly covered with oak, pine and chestnut timber. Thereon is erected a good Dwelling House, newly painted, and a large Bank Barn. All out buildings about as good as new; mountain water piped to house and barn; choice fruit of all kinds on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale, balance to be made in three annual payments; deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage with interest.

W. O. REARICK, Centre Hall,
D. H. REARICK, Farmers Mills.
Executors.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale at the late residence of Margaret and Nancy Sparr, deceased, one mile east of Boalsburg, on Saturday, Oct. 6, 1900 at 10 a. m., the following personal property: 2 cows, one fresh in December the other in March, 3 fat hogs, parlor coal stove, 30 yards brussels carpet, 5x4 frozen cane seated chairs, 6 rockers, rugs, 2 coverlets, 6 tables, 100 yards ingrain carpet, grand father's clock, 2 mantle clocks, 2 cook stoves and pipe, 4 beds and bedding, 3 wash stands, 3 bureaus, lounge, 2 barrels of vinegar, 2 copper kettles, 2 iron kettles, set single harness, spring wagon, cutter, lot of tools, and other articles.

G M. BOAL, Executor,
Centre Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jane W. Love, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. H. W. LOVE, Administrator,
sep13-6t Lewisburg.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has leased the gravel bank and sand pit on the turnpike west of town, and that all contracts for material taken therefrom must be made with the same.

GERTRUDE FLORAY.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD COLYER HOMEstead at Colyer, is offered at private sale. Has good store stand, 15 acres good cleared land, large dwelling house for two families, finest water right in the yard, good young orchard with fruit of all descriptions. Handy to schools and churches. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to WM. COLYER,
july19-2mos Centre Hall.

WANTS.

WANTED—ONE YOUNG MAN FROM Centre county, Pa., to prepare for the coming Railway Mail Service Examination. We furnish everything, including Books and Maps. Address, enclosing stamp, Inter State Correspondence Institute, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 20sept-4t

WANTED — ACTIVE MAN OF GOOD character to deliver and collect in Penna. for old established manufacturing wholesale house. $1,000 a year, sure pay. Honesty more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago. 20sept-16t

YOUNG MEN WANTED, WITH FAIR EDUcation and good character, to learn Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, and Type writing. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalog. Fall term opens August 15th.
GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
266m Lexington, Ky.

WANTED, AGENTS.

To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid.
Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
j44 35 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

WANTED—ACTIVE PARTIES TO SELL Tea, Coffee, Spices and Baking Powder to families. Liberal commissions allowed. Apply to GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
sep6-3t DuBois, Pa.

A No. 1 Opportunity.

A bright and intelligent girl can obtain profitable employment by applying to W. W. SMITH, Photographer, State College. sep6-tf

Chambersburg Business College . . .
— AND —
. . . . . Civil Service SCHOOL.

Memorial Square, National Bank Building.

Under new management, June 1, 1900. Complete Courses in . . . . .
BOOKKEEPING, RAPID CALCULATION, STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, ENGLISH, COLLEGE PREPARATORY, CIVIL SERVICE, PENMANSHIP, ORTHOGRAPHY, COMMERCIAL LAW, and CORRESPONDENCE.

Students can enter at any time.—Day and night session. Day students admitted to Night sessions without extra charge.

Students assisted to positions when thoroughly qualified.—Rates and supplies lower than other schools of this kind.—Vacation for 1900, Dec. 21st to 31.—Send for our new college catalogue.—Any one contemplating taking any course taught by us would do well to address,

E. S. RIPKA,
M. L. WILLIER, } Principals.
16aug1y { Lock Box 252. }

Dr. Smith's Salve

IS UNRIVALED

For Old Sores.

After everything else fails
Try Dr. Smith's Salve.
It will heal every time.
Once used, always used.

Sent by mail, post paid, in two ounce tin boxes, for 25 cents. Address,

DR. SMITH CO.,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Good News Again

Centre Hall is the high-point along the Lewisburg and Tyrone R. R. by 500 feet and that is why it required

Over Two Car Loads of Furniture, Wall Paper, Blinds, etc.,

To fill our spring orders. Prices are way down.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,
146m CENTRE HALL.

GEO. T. BUSH. A. C. HEVERLY

Grand Closing Out Sale of Oxfords.

In order to make room in our already over-crowded store we must close out the balance of our Oxfords. Prices to suit everybody from 40c. to $3.00 per pair. Come early while sizes last.

Our winter stock which is coming, amounts to over $10,000, so that we can please everybody from the farmer's heavy shoe to the perfect Walkover, which is the finest shoe in the county today. Be sure and see them and be convinced.

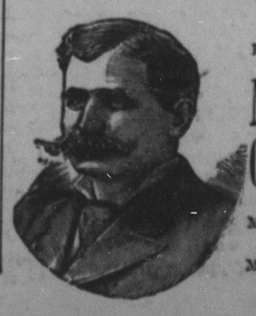
POWERS SHOE CO.
Bush Arcade. Bellefonte.

Wilbur A.
HENNEY,
BLACKSMITH
CENTRE HALL, PA.

What puzzles other mechanics can be done well here.
General Carriage Making conducted in all its branches.
Resetting of tires given special attention. Prices very low.
Buggies repainted and trimmed.
All kinds of work done in a neat and workmanship manner.
Call before giving out your work.

W. H. Bartholomew,
(Centre Hall, Pa.,)
District Agent for
. . . Central Pennsylvania,
for The
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company,
NEWARK, N. J.
Organized, ... 1845.
Also . . . .
The Standard Accident Insurance Company,
of Detroit, Michigan.
Also . . . .
A Line of Fire Insurance.

UNPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS.—ALL PERsons who are still indebted on subscription to the former publisher of the CENTRE REPORTER, to July 1st, 1900, are hereby reminded that it is urgent that same receive prompt attention. As we expect to remove from Centre Hall by Oct. 1st, 1900, we will be compelled after that date to employ other means for the collection of one and all such unpaid accounts.
sep6-tf FRED KURTZ, Centre Hall.



To Repair Broken Articles use
Major's Cement
Remember
MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT,
MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 27, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON. EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 2.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.33 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.44, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.33 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

8.57 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.25 a m, Baltimore 4.50 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.20 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.45 a m, Baltimore, 8.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 11.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 67 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.26 p m, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p m. (week days) arriving at Montandon 8.57 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.41 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.23 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 921, Sunday only, leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.30 p. m., Washington 3.30 p. m., Baltimore 4.35 p. m., arriving at Montandon 9.10 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 30	Lewisburg	9 06	4 47
1 53	6 38	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 02	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 06	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	†6 30	..BELLEFONTE..	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	.....Nigh.....	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	.....Zion.....	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	...Hecla Park...	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 39	3 09	6 55	.....Dunkles.....	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	..HUBLERSB'G..	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 45	3 15	7 03	....Snydertown....	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	.....Nittany.....	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	.....Huston.....	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	.....LAMAR.....	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	...Clintondale...	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	..Krider's S'n g..	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	...Mackeyville...	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	..Cedar Springs..	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	.....Salona.....	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	..MILL HALL..	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 15		.....Jersey Shore.....	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45	Arr.	Wm'PORT	Lve	†2 50	†7 21
†12 34	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT	Arr.	2 30	*6 55
8 29	7 09		.....PHILA.....		†8 36	*11 36
			.....Atlantic City.....			
			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)			
*10 40	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)		†4 30	†9 00
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¾	2¾	STATIONS.	12	7¾	11¾	WESTWARD
P M	P M	A M	Ar, Lv.	A M	A M	P M	
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21	
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 26	
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30	
6 10	12 54	8 33	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33	
6 08	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38	
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42	
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly.....	7 00	11 02	4 47	
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52	
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54	
5 36	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03	
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 06	
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08	
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Letter and note heads, bill heads, statements, with all lines of office stationery, neatly and cheaply done at the Reporter printing house.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS., Sept. 20.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

Wm. Lee, of Colyer, was a caller Thursday and had a kind word to say for the Reporter.

Hugh Hamilton, of State College, visited his sister, Mrs. James Goodhart, at Lewistown.

Miss Jennie Longacre, one of the public school teachers in Bellefonte, is the guest of Mrs. L. C. Irvin.

Wm. Bun Fischer, son of Rev. W. E. Fischer, of Shamokin, D. D., is a student at Gettysburg College.

Margaret Bolander, of Middleburg, assistant postmistress at that place, is a visitor at the Geiss home.

Mrs. Dr. Ward, of Bellefonte, came to town Friday to see her aged mother, Mrs. Mary Stiver, on Church street.

Miss Jennie Gill, ot Milroy, is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Isaac Shawver, at this place, and called at the Reporter office.

The veteran Wm. Knoflsinger, of Pleasant Gap, took in the picnic and did not fail to remember the Reporter both socially and financially.

The marriage of Miss Winifred Neubaker, of Danville, and J. Malcolm Laurie, of Bellefonte, took place at Danville yesterday (Wednesday).

County Commissioner Heckman finished delivering assessors' blanks in Penns Valley Friday, and stopped over in Centre Hall for several hours.

Charles Bitner, of Potters Mills, a young man of more than ordinary ability, and who keeps well posted in current affairs, was a caller Thursday.

William C. Schuyler remained with his parents until Tuesday of this week when he returned to New York, to take his place as a Sophomore in Hamilton College.

Professor Theodore E. Hamilton, a graduate of Harvard and of the Missouri State University, is the new instructor in modern languages at Bucknell University.

Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Rearick, and Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Rossman, of Tusseyville, drove to Snyder county last Thursday, where they spent several days among friends.

The Freeburg correspondent to the Middleburg Post says: Mr. Keister and Mrs. Mary Hartman, of Centre county, visited with C. W. Bassler and wife over Sunday.

While opening a jar of fruit Joseph Relph, Jr., of near Reedsville, severed two arteries by the glass crushing in his hand and almost bled to death ere medical aid was procured.

Nelson W. Williams and Miss Minnie E. Houtz, both of Lemont, were married Wednesday of last week at the Lutheran parsonage at Pine Grove Mills, by Rev. C. T. Aikens.

J. I. Condo, of Spring Mills, was up to the picnic and Reporter office Tuesday. Mr. Condo is failing in health and has given up the blacksmithing which he followed for many years.

W. C. Farner, of Colyer, was a caller, and states that he has his new house almost completed. Last summer he built a new barn, and in a short time will have a splendid house in which to spend the remainder of his days.

Rev. C. T. Aikens, of Pine Grove Mills, accompanied Messrs. Orie E. Sunday and Wilson Brown, son of A. M. Brown, both of Pennsylvania Furnace, to the Susquehanna University, at Selinsgrove, where they have become students.

Willis Bottorf, who for the past five years has been connected with the hardware store of Potter & Hoy, Bellefonte, as a salesman, resigned his position and will enter State College, where he will take a course in Electrical Engineering.

J. Emory Shires of Roaring Springs, Pa., called Tuesday. Mr. Shires is engaged in farming at that place and reports the crops very fair, and is one of the few farmers who does not condemn farming, but says it is profitable, especially in his locality where milk is the chief product.

George Hyde, of Ridgeway, twenty years old, and worth $2,000,000, and Frances Hanlon, of Lewistown, eighteen years old, daughter of "Pat" Hanlon, a wealthy oil operator, were married at Buffalo, N. Y., last week. It was a runaway marriage, and created considerable sensation.

Prof. A. D. Morrill, who occupies the chair of Biology in Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, who had been spending a few days with his brother-in-law, Rev. W. H. Schuyler, returned to his home last Friday. He was accompanied by his wife and Mrs. M. E. Carver, mother of Mrs. Morrill and Mrs. Schuyler.

Augustus Wolf, of Kayser, W. Va., was a caller Tuesday. Some twenty years ago Mr. Wolf worked at the blacksmith trade with the Harpsters in this place, after which he went south, and at present is conducting an extensive manufacturing concern in his own name. He was an excellent mechanic when here, and that is the basis of his success.

Perry O. Stiver, of Freeport, Ill., came east last week on a visit to his aged mother, Mrs. Mary Stiver, of this place. Mr. Stiver is at present one of the proprietors and editors of the Freeport Bulletin, the leading Democratic paper of that city, issued daily and weekly. He was formerly county superintendent of public schools and still maintains a great interest in educational affairs. Mr. Stiver's presence here brings to mind his brothers, who attended school at Centre Hall and afterward went west to begin life on the foundations laid here. Rev. Samuel Stiveris conducting a Military Academy, at Bunker Hill, Ill.; Dr. William Stiver is practicing medicine at Freeport, Ill.; Dr. Roland J. is following the same profession at Lena, Ill., Thomas J. Stiver is connected with the University of Denver in the capacity of "Demonstrator of Anatomy," and also has charge of free clinics in nose and throat diseases. David S. Stiver is a prominent dentist in Chicago, and has also invented some valuable apparatus used in his profession.

SPRING MILLS.

O. T. Corman, the reliable merchant had his first drive Friday last, in his handsome buggy, manufactuted to order at the Penn Hall carriage works of J. C. Condo. The buggy is remarkably light, yet very substantial, elegantly finished and polished like a mirror. Mr. Corman had it built expressly for his own private use.

The wind storm, cyclonic in character, which came down our valley Wednesday morning last, played havoc with the apple orchards. I question if there are a dozen apples left on all the trees in this neighborhood. The cider press has been running early and late in consequence, but owing to the large quantities of apples being unripe the quality of the cider is questionable. Apple butter boiling is next in order.

The exodus from this place to the picnic grounds is quite observable; the pike too, is lively with teams of merry parties going to and fro, and all seem happy.

Mrs. J. C. Lorillard, of Mexico, Pa., is here visiting relatives and friends.

Penns and Sinking creeks are almost dry. It puzzles the employes of Allison's mill to operate the plant on even half time, and that is hardly a success.

Mrs. Rev. Chilcote, is in Williamsport visiting relatives and friends.

The K. of G. E. talk of having a picnic the last of this month or the first week in October. If it does occur it will be a very enjoyable occasion, for Spring Mills' Castle never does anything by halves.

Owing to the Grange picnic, Corman's will not operate their cider press Thursday, but after this week will operate at the different places Tuesday and Thursday of each week.

Monday last we had quite a chill down this way, in fact it was cold. Overcoats and wraps were in great demand.

PENN HALL.

H. F. Weaver, of Lock Haven, was here on a brief business trip last week.

E. C. Housman, who recently had his nose broken in a runaway accident is able to be around again.

Two of our women pugilists had a regular "knock out" last Thursday in a potato patch while raising potatoes. However, no one was badly hurt.

I. W. Zeigler, teacher of the Cross Roads school spent Sunday with his parents at Linden Hall.

Geo. W. Sheesley's new cider mill is running full blast, and gives entire satisfaction.

J. C. Condo the hustling coachmaker has more orders for buggies and road wagons than he is able to fill.

Miss Emma Carter who had been stying at the home of James Evans, south of Spring Mills for the last two years, returned to her parental home north of town to remain.

From present indications our section will be well represented at the Grange encampment.

D. A. Ertle made a brief business trip to Howard last week.

A bran new baby boy arrived at the home of C. R. Snyder.

Kryder Frank, one of our ambitious young men, accepted a position as clerk in H. F. Rossman's store, at Spring Mills.

Why do not Penn Hall and Spring Mills cooperate and organize a Bryan club?

REBERSBURG.

Mrs. Abner Wolf, of St. Louis, Mo, is visiting at the home of her father, Wm. Bair.

The farmers in this vicinity are almost all done cutting corn, and report the crop a good one.

Mrs. C. C. Bierly is slowly recovering from her recent illness.

Guy Roush, of Mifflinburg, spent a few days among friends in town.

Mrs. Emma Jordan, of Ebensburg, is a pleasant guest at the home of H. W. Corman.

Prof. C. L. Gramley removed the fence around his yard recently which makes a marked improvement to his residence.

Miss Aggie Neighart, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting her friend, Miss Eva Moyer.

Rev. Harman preached an excellent sermon Sunday evening, on "The first temptation in the Garden of Eden." It was greatly enjoyed as was shown by his appreciative audience.

H. I. Brungart, agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., is a hustler. He has put out a half dozen policies in the last two weeks; we wish him continued success in his business.

Miss Rebecca Moyer left for Bloomsburg, at which place she will attend the Normal this year.

Wallace Brungart who has been employed at Watkins Glen, N. Y., during the summer, is home on a vacation.

Mrs. Maude Koons, of Logan Mills, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Willis Weber.

George Weber and family, of Lock Haven, spent Sunday among friends in town.

Rev. Wetzel, pastor of the Reformed church, preached his Harvest sermon on Sunday morning.

INGLEBY ITEMS.

J. W. Galer and housekeeper moved to Coburn.

H. Eisenhuth has his store house completed.

T. O. Keen has no logs at his mill and must close down until he gets some in.

Wm Koonsman is going to improve the property bought from T. O. Keen.

Dr. Barker husked corn this week; he has No. 1 corn.

An epidemic of diphtheria threatens Carlisle. Thirteen cases were reported, some of the cases being black diphtheria. There are numerous cases of typhoid fever also.

The great success of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the treatment of bowel complaints has made it standard over the greater part of the civilized world. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

HELP WANTED.

Will Pay from $2. to $10. Per Day.

A good person wanted in every county in the United States to help me to introduce my latest Improved Lightning Fire Kindler, that starts fires without the use of other kindling. Now in use in one million homes, and thousands of testimonials from those who are using them. Hundreds of letters from persons who are selling them claiming to have made from $2 to $10 per day handling them. Positively the best selling article on the market. Every housekeeper will have one when they see it. Full particulars free on request. Sample kindler by mail postpaid for 20 cents. I have known persons to take orders for 100 Kindlers from a sample at a profit of $19, before they placed an order for a single Kindler. Write today for particulars and sample and go to work. Address D. F. W ALLACE, Smithville, Tennessee.

G. H. Long's Pic-Nic Store.

SPRING MILLS, PA., Aug. 5.

We wish to announce to the public that we will be at our accustomed place at the approaching Grange Encampment. We will have a full supply of groceries suitable for campers and eating houses. You can buy in large or small lots to suit yourself.

A fine line of dry goods, notions and novelties will also be on board.

Rubbers, umbrellas, gossamers, etc., will be at your command if needed. The price will be the same, rain or shine; and the price will be an inducement for you to buy of us.

We ask all our old customers to be sure to call to see us and renew the pleasant business relations.

G. H .LONG.

G. H. Long's Pic-Nic Store.

JOHN A. DEITZLER,

OF LEBANON, PA.,

Will Exhibit at the Grange Encampment.

JOHN A. DEITZLER who has been having such great displays of Harness and Blankets at Mt. Gretna and Williams Grove this year is getting things in readiness for a great Exhibition at the Grange Encampment at Centre Hall, next week.

He promises some unheard of bargains, having been fortunate in getting a

Job Lot of 300 Sets of Harness

from a factory going out of business.
He calls special attention to his

$10.00 Grade of Harness.

JOHN S. AUMAN,

..PROPRIETOR..

CENTRE HALL ..ROLLER AND CHOP.. MILLS.

You will find at this mill the

Choicest Brands of Flour

Among them the celebrated

PILLSBURY FLOUR

Superior to any. Also

PHOENIX MILL FEEDS,

BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS

Custom Work Done in the Most Satisfactory Manner.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Grain. sept20tf

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HARDWARE

Foundry Building.

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A complete line of Hardware will be found in our store at prices that will go far toward making them sell.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, ets., in variety of quality and kinds.

All kinds of nails, Wire Fence material, etc., always on hand.

Builders will find that we carry all hardware needed in the construction of modern dwellings. Come and get estimates.

Farmers will find that we carry a line of hardware that will suit their wants.

D. Irvin's Sons.

We are ready for the fall trade in

Common or Quartered Oak and Polished Chamber Suits.

THE FINEST IN THE VALLEY.

Our stock was never so Complete.

Come and examine our Our stock. Its fine

JOHN SMITH & BRO., - SPRING MILLS.

Order Goods By Mail.

It's wonderful how many Out-of Town People are depending on this store to supply them with the things they need from a Dry Goods store, and new names are being added to the list every day.

It's because orders are filled so carefully and promptly that this Mail-Order business is increasing so rapidly.

We would be pleased to fill a trial order for you if you are not a regular patron already.

Remember we pay the charges on all Dry Goods to Points within 100 miles of Altoona, when the money comes with the order.

GABLE & CO.,

ALTOONA, PENNA.

The People's Store.

NERVITA PILLS Restore Vitality Lost Vigor and Manhood...

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. **A nerve tonic and blood builder.** Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail **50c.** per box, **6** boxes for **$2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid.** Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

NERVITA TABLETS EXTRA STRENGTH

(YELLOW LABEL) Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. **By mail** in plain package, **$1.00** a box, **6** for **$5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid.** Address

NERVITA MEDICAL COMPANY

Clinton and Jackson Streets CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Sold by J. D. Murray's drug store, Centre Hall

Livery . . . .

. . . . . D. A. BOOZER

Centre Hall, Pa. - - -

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Receives Deposits, Discounts Notes.

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

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CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

A Young Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise startled her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King the change in her was so great that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNutt, Brush Valley, Pa.

Celery King cures Constipation and all diseases of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Sold by druggists. 25c. and 50c. 4

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Old subscribers to the Reporter can pay one dollar any time prior to December 1st and get the advantage of the reduced rate.

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

The remains of nearly all the people killed by the hurricane in Galveston have been disposed of, either by being thrown into the water, burned or buried. There is still danger of pestilence, however, on account of the large number of unburied dead animals on the island. Three hundred carloads of provisions are on the way to Galveston. The Houston Post prints a list of 2701 names of dead. Thirteen hundred refugees from the island have been given temporary shelter in Houston.

The explosion of a boiler on the excursion steamer Jacob Richtman while returning to Omaha, Neb., caused a panic among the passengers, four of whom were scalded.

Mr. Olyphant, president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, says there is no danger of an immediate coal famine. He also says the miners cannot hold out long.

John M. Stansfield accidentally shot and killed Preston Randolph, colored, in Richmond, and was exonerated by the coroner's jury.

Six vessels were wrecked and a number of lives lost in a storm that swept the coast of Newfoundland.

Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, retired, died at his recently established home in Westernville, N. Y.

The United Mine Workers' Association declared a strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.

The number of dead in the Texas cyclone is now estimated at 7000.

Galveston is being depopulated as fast as possible as a santiary precaution to prevent a possible plague outbreak.

Eighty-five lives are reported to have been lost on a railway leading into Texas at Bolivar Point on Saturday.

Most of the collieries in the Pennsylvania anthracite region are working.

The steamer City of Seattle brought $650,000 in gold from Skagway to Seattle.

Many thousands of dollars were subscribed in American cities, as well as Paris, for flood sufferers.

A thousand refugees reached Houston from Galveston in a pitiable condition.

The torpedo boat destroyer Goldsborough broke the rocker shaft on the port engine at Tacoma, Wash.

Three hundred weavers ot the Gilnernand Silk Mill, at Allentown, Pa., struck on account of a decrease in wages.

At Marysville, Ohio, the grand jury returned an indictment of murder in the first degree against Rosslyn H. Ferrell for killing Adams Express Messenger Charles Lone.

Drunken negroes caused a reign of terror at Huron, Ind.

The Rockingham Hotel, at Narragansett Pier, was burned, many guests losing valuables.

The Overland Flyer on the Burlington road was held up and robbed by a lone highwayman at Haigler, Neb., near the Colorado line.

The steamer F. and P. M. No. 4, of Pere Marquette Line, barely escaped in a gale on the lakes. Many of her 300 passengers were hurt.

Fifty corpse robbers at Galveston were shot.

A tower of the Pan-American Exposition was blown down at Buffalo.

Much property was destroyed on the Great Lakes afloat and ashore.

Large relief contributions were sent to Galveston by New York, Liverpool and other cities.

The Baer-McKinley wedding was celebrated at Somerset, Pa. The President was one of the first to offer congratulations.

Outside Galveston smaller towns are beginning to send in reports as telegraphic communication improves, and many additions to the list of dead and property losses are received. Richmond and Hitchcock each report 16 lives lost. Alta Loma, Arcadia, Velasco, Seabrooke, Belleville, Arcola and many other towns have from one to eight dead. In most of these places many houses have been totally destroyed and thousands of head of live stock killed.

The railroads alone will suffer millions of dollars in actual damage, to say nothing of the loss from stoppage of business. The International and Great Northern and Santa Fe have miles of track washed out, and the bridges connecting Galveston with the mainland must be entirely rebuilt.

Details from the storm-swept district of Texas hourly disclose more heartrending features, and confirm early rumors of one of the greatest catastrophes of late years. No wire communication is yet possible with Galveston and the only definite news obtained so far has come by the boats and refugees.

In Galveston the dead are being gathered up as rapidly as possible, taken to sea on barges and there consigned to their last resting place. This action is necessary to protect the survivors from pestilence, and because the ground is too wet to permit of digging graves.

There seems to be no grounds for the hope that fuller details would show a reduction in the number of lives lost, and a conservative estimate is given at 1000 dead, all told. The property loss is perhaps even higher than at first given.

One man was instantly killed, four others are lying at the point of death, and four more are seriously burned, as the result of the explosion of a steam pipe in Baldwins' Locomotive Works, in Philadelphia.

The National Association of Life Underwriters began its eleventh annual convention at Saratoga. President Jas. L. Johnson, of Springfield, Mass., delivered his annual address.

The returns from the Maine election show that the largest Republican majority save one in the history of the State has been cast. Every county but one was carried, and over 150 out of 181 members of the Legislature were elected. The Republican plurality is estimated at over 32,000.

The strike in the Pennsylvania coal region has not yet been ordered by the executive committee at Indianapolis, and the opinion is general that trouble may be entirely avoided. The miners are all working, as usual, those who took their tools out having carried them back.

M'KINLEY'S LETTER.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENTS OF THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A STABLE CURRENCY.

The Vital Issue Before the People—The Nation's Credit Under the Gold Standard—A Review of the Country's Recent Expansion — The Philippine Policy Vindicated.

Washington (Special).—President William McKinley, renominated for the high office he now holds by the Republican National Convention, which met at Philadelphia, has tendered his letter of acceptance to the notification committee. It is in part as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, 1900.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman Notification Committee.

My Dear Sir:—The nomination of the Republican National Convention of June 19, 1900, for the office of President of the United States, which, as the official representative of the convention, you have conveyed to me, is accepted. I have carefully examined the platform adopted and give to it my hearty approval. Upon the great issues of the last national election it is clear. It upholds the gold standard and indorses the legislation of the present Congress by which that standard has been effectively strengthened. The stability of our national currency is therefore secure so long as those who adhere to this platform are kept in control of the Government. In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound currency were triumphant and the country is enjoying the fruits of that victory. Our antagonists, however, are not satisfied. They compel us to a second battle upon the same lines on which the first was fought and won. While regretting the reopening of this question which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the Government, and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another, and, we hope, a permanent triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the public faith.

As in 1896 the three silver parties are united under the same leader. So the issue is presented. It will be noted that the demand is for the immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount, this is immediate. It will admit of no delay and will suffer no postponement.

In all three platforms these parties announce that their efforts shall be unceasing until the gold act shall be blotted from the statute books and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 shall take its place.

The relative importance of the issues I do not stop to discuss. All of them are important. Whichever party is successful will be bound in conscience to carry into administration and legislation its several declarations and doctrines. One declaration will be as obligatory as another, but all are not immediate. It is not possible that these parties would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of which is demanded by their several platforms, as void and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power. Otherwise their profession of faith is insincere. It is, therefore, the imperative business of those opposed to this financial heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties whose union is only assured by adherence to the silver issue. Will the American people, through indifference or fancied security, hazard the overthrow of the wise financial legislation of the past year and revive the danger of the silver standard with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster which justly alarmed and aroused them in 1896?

Those who profess to distrust the liberal and honorable purposes of the Administration in its treatment of the Philippines are not justified. Imperialism has no place in its creed or conduct. Freedom is a rock upon which the Republican party was built and now rests. Liberty is the great Republican doctrine for which the people went to war and for which a million lives were offered and billions of dollars expended to make it a lawful legacy of all without the consent of master or slave. There is a strain of ill-concealed hypocrisy in the anxiety to extend the constitutional guarantees to the people of the Philippines, while their nullification is openly advocated at home. Our opponents may distrust themselves, but they have no right to discredit the good faith and patriotism of the majority of the people who are opposing them. They may fear the worst form of imperialism with the helpless Filipinos in their hands; but if they do it is because they have parted with the spirit and faith of the fathers and have lost the virility of the founders of the party which they profess to represent.

The Republican party doesn't have to assert its devotion to the Declaration of Independence. That immortal instrument of the fathers remained unexecuted until the people under the lead of the Republican party in the awful clash of battle turned its promises into fulfillment. It wrote into the Constitution the amendments guaranteeing political equality to American citizenship, and it has never broken them or counseled others in breaking them. It will not be guided in its conduct by one set of principles at home and another set in the new territory belonging to the United States.

If our opponents would only practice as well as preach the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln, there would be no fear for the safety of our institutions at home, or their frightful influence in any territory over which our flag floats.

Empire has been expelled from Porto Rico and the Philippines by American freemen. The flag of the Republic now floats over these islands as an emblem of rightful sovereignty. Will the Republic stay and dispense to their inhabitants the blessings of liberty, education and free institutions, or steal away, leaving them to anarchy or imperialism?

The American question is between duty and desertion—the American verdict will be for duty and against desertion, for the Republic against both anarchy and imperialism.

The country has been fully advised of the purposes of the United States in China, and they will be faithfully adhered to as already defined.

The nation is filled with gratitude that the little band, among them many of our own blood, who for two months have been subjected to privations and peril by the attacks of pitiless hordes at the Chinese capital, exhibiting supreme courage in the face of despair, have been enabled by God's favor to greet their rescuers and find shelter under their own flag.

The people not alone of this land, but of all lands, have watched and prayed through the terrible stretch and protracted agony of the helpless sufferers in Pekin, and while at times the dark tidings seemed to make all hope vain, the rescuers never faltered in the heroic fulfillment of their noble task.

We are grateful to our own soldiers and sailors and marines and to all the brave men who, though assembled under many standards, representing peoples and races strangers in country and speech, were yet united in the sacred mission of carrying succor to the besieged with a success that is now the cause of a world's rejoicing.

Not only have we reason for thanksgiving for our material blessings, but we should rejoice in the complete unification of the people of all sections of our country, that has so happily developed in the last few years and made for us a more perfect union.

The obliteration of old differences, the common devotion to the flag and the common sacrifices for its honor, so conspicuously shown by the men of the North and the South in the Spanish War, have so strengthened the ties of friendship and mutual respect that nothing can ever again divide us. The nation faces the new century gratefully and hopefully, with increasing love of country, with firm faith in its free institutions, and with high resolve that they "shall not perish from the earth."

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

OVER 5,500,000 FARMS.

The Country's Enormous Agricultural Resources.

Washington (Special).—"Probably no portion of the work of the Census Bureau is of so much interest to the South as the agricultural division," said Chief Statistician Powers, who is in charge of this branch of the bureau.

"The enumerators' sheets are not all in as yet, but it is already known that the returns will show that there are in the country between 5,500,000 and 6,000,000 separate farms. Our inquiries regarding the conditions existing on these properties include the tenure, live stock and general equipment. The enumerators' returns have been a little complicated, owing to the number and importance of the questions, and we have been obliged to send out about 250,000 letters so far in order to get reliable data to complete our schedules. But when this information is all tabulated it will furnish the country with some very valuable facts.

"An effort is being made in the present census to get reliable data on the subject of tenure of farms in general, with a view of showing to what extent the land of the country is being held by landed proprietors and whether or not farm tenancy is likely to become the established policy in this country. These inquiries have developed no end of difficulties, as it has been developed that negroes and ignorant whites have apparently no idea of their own affairs. Another phase of the situation is the difficulty of separting the partial tenures, which means farms operated on shares, from those for which yearly rent is paid.

"This is specially so in the South. Some of the large plantations in that section have been divided up into hundreds of plots of a few acres each, which are worked by the blacks on shares. Among these people the enumerators have experienced great difficulty in getting any accurate information as to the value of the land or products.

"Another very interesting exhibit will be the figures on live stock. These schedules are nearly complete, and I expect very son to be able to furnish the statistics for the cities. In these schedules, as in the others, we have made no arbitrary decisions, but have endeavored to get only exact information. One of the most interesting features of this exhibit will be the 'dairy' figures. Every person who keeps three or more cows and disposes of the milk we have classified as a dairy.

"The live stock question in the West presented some difficulties, but we believe that they have been successfully disposed of. For instance, you can see that cattle on the range might be in one State to-day and somewhere else to-morrow, as they not only travel on the hoof extensively, but are also transported from one grazing ground to the other by the railroads.

"In addition to the above many other valuable facts regarding the economic and social position of the cultivators of the soil are included in our inquiries."

Gift to Washington and Lee.

Parkersburg, W. Va. (Special).—Mrs. Virginia B. Hamilton has given an endowment fund of $10,000 to Washington and Lee University as a memorial of her late son, John H. Hamilton, superintendent of the Ohio River Railroad, who was killed in the terrible Fourth of July explosion, and who was an alumnus of that institution. It will be known as the John Henry Hamilton scholarship.

Jealous Man's Three Victims.

Helena, Mont. (Special).—Willis Howard and Frank Forest were rival admirers of Flora Zinn. Howard accompanied her to church on Sunday night. Shortly after the couple left the church they were met by Forest, who drew a revolver and instantly killed Howard. The girl fled, but was pursued by Forest, who shot her twice, once through the body and once near the heart. She will probably die. Forest then turned the weapon upon himself and inflicted a fatal wound.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Pekin has no manufactures.
Japan has 3000 union printers.
There are union label suspenders.
Dogs wear shoes in the Klondike.
'Frisco has 15,000 Chinese domestics.
Hamburg taxes dogs according to size.
Japanese coal "is equal to American."
Cleveland newsboys are in the F. G. L.
Seven out of eight loaves of bread eaten in London are made of foreign wheat.

HUNTING FOR DEAD.

STORM VICTIMS BEING BURNED AND BURIED.

GUARDED BY SOLDIERS.

The Reign of Crime is at an End—Hospital to Be Established at Houston—2700 Names on the Roll of Lives Lost—Communication Being Rapidly Restored—Bringing Order Out of Chaos.

Galveston (Special.)—The Houston Post prints a list of 2701 names of the Galveston dead, compiled from various sources. There were hundreds of bodies burned, buried at sea and in the sand, of which no identification was possible; there were other hundreds who were buried on the beach of the mainland, few of whom have been identified. There are many bodies still in the ruins of Galveston and scattered along the beach of the mainland and in the marshes, where they were thrown by the water. Some of these bodies have been sent 20 miles inland along small water courses by the rush of high waters. Taking all things into consideration, there seems no longer any doubt that the number of dead will reach the estimate of 5000, which has been made by Mayor Jones, Major R. G. Lowe and other reliable citizens of Galveston.

About 1300 people arrived in Houston from this city, and a truly dilapidated lot they are. They are being cared for as well as possible. Four buildings have been set apart for the benefit of refugees, but of the 3500 who have reached here so far not more than 800 remain in the public charge, the remainder of them going to the homes of relatives and friends. There have been delays in the transportation of provisions because of a lack of boats, but there are more boats now, and the work will be faster and more complete.

The work of hunting for and disposing of the dead continues. Several hundred bodies are still buried beneath the wreckage. Thirty-two sand mounds marked with small boards attract attention on the beach, near 26th street, and tell the story of where about 75 bodies have been laid to rest. In the extreme western part of the city about 60 bodies were cremated with wreckage of the homes of the unfortunate victims.

Scores of the dead from Galveston are yet unburied, as the bodies are too badly decomposed to haul and there is too much water on the prairie to admit of digging graves.

The reign of crime in this city is now at an end, the streets being guarded night and day. The understanding which became current to shoot down all found robbing the dead was not without effect, and the moral atmosphere is now more healthy.

There are really few prominent names in the list of dead from Galveston. Most of them are people who were not well known outside their own circle of acquaintances. The class of people who lost their lives were working people, small tradesmen and small professional men and their families. The reason for this, it is said, is that the greatest force of the hurricane was exerted against the East End, West End and the water front, while in the centre of the city, where the people of greater prominence lived, there was not so much loss of life.

At a conference held at the office of City Health Officer Wilkinson it was decided to accept the offer of the United States Marine Hospital Service and establish a camp at Houston, where the destitute and sick can be sent and properly cared for. The physicians agreed that there were many indigent sick in the city who would be removed from Galveston, and Houston was selected because that city had very thoughtfully suggested the idea and tendered a site for the camp. Acting upon the suggestion to establish a camp and care for the sick and needy, a message was sent to the surgeon-general at the head of the Marine Hospital corps asking for 1000 tents, of four-berth capacity each, and several hundred barrels of disinfecting fluid.

The Health Department is calling for 100 men with drays to clean the streets.

The plan is to district the city and start out the drays to remove all refuse and dead animals and cart all unsanitary matter from the streets.

RELIEF FUND REACHES $1,000,000.

Texas' Governor Has Almost That Amount in Hand.

Houston, Texas (Special).—The fund for the relief of the Galveston sufferers now aggregates nearly $1,000,000. Most of this amount is in the hands of Governor Sayers, who will direct the work of expending it for food, supplies and other relief measures.

The Governor will not give out for publication an itemized list of the contributions for several days.

Two Hundred Desertions.

Washington (Special).—Since they were placed in commission, several months ago, 200 enlisted men are said to have deserted from the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky.

This unusual proportion of desertions has aroused considerable comment in naval circles, but it is ascribed by officials to the fact hat the vessels are new and that the glamour which war always throws about the naval service has disappeared. The encouraging feature about the matter is the fact that of the number of deserters only two were men who had been enlisted as landsmen and trained under the system adopted upon recommendation of Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The department is said to be obtining satisfactory results from the system, and it is said the men, who are educated as men-of-warsmen, do excellent work. It is proposed to continue the system, and the department is making strong efforts to enlist landsmen, so as to bring the enlisted strength up to the limit fixed by law.

Womble Not Guilty.

Danville, Va. (Special.)—The case of Henry Womble, who shot and killed Troy Conoy, was brought before a special grand jury, and no true bill was returned. Womble was afterward tried in the Police Court and dismissed.

Letitia a Wreck.

Brookshire, Tex. (Special).—Letitia is a wreck. The houses which stood in the place, including a depot, have been blown to the ground, and the timbers from some of them carried for miles. Mrs. Sophia Schultz, formerly of Houston, was killed.

DEATH ROLLS BY CITIES.

Many Lives Lost in Thirty Texas Communities Heard From.

Houston, Texas (Special).—Following are the cities, towns and villages in Texas ravaged by the tornado, with a statement of the number killed, according to the latest reports:

Galveston, 4600 houses and other buildings destroyed; 2600 dead.
Houston, 4 dead, 20 injured; $500,000 damage.
Dickinson, 45 buildings wrecked, 27 dead.
Texas City, 78 buildings destroyed, 34 dead.
Chenango Junction, 16 dead, many missing.
Brookshire, 9 dead, 50 injured.
Tenbroke, 12 dead, 17 missing.
Smithville, 20 dead.
Alvin, wiped out; 26 bodies found, many missing.
Rockport, reported destroyed; 12 dead.
Alta Loma, destroyed; 15 dead.
Pearl, partly destroyed; 16 dead.
Brazora, 6 dead.
Virginia Point, partly destroyed; 220 dead.
Bolivar, reported destroyed; 13 dead.
Hempstead, 4 dead.
Corpus Christi.
Seabroke, 25 known dead, others missing.
La Porte, greatly damaged; 16 dead.
Morgan's Point, 12 dead, many missing.
Hitchcock, reported destroyed; 32 dead.
Oceanland, swept away; 7 dead.
Mustang Island, submerged; three resort hotels destroyed; 11 dead.
Eagle Lake, $250,000 damage; 4 dead.
Rosenberg, 4 dead; $120,000 damage.
Fulshear, 7 dead.
Richmond, 4 dead; 2 churches and court house destroyed.
Beasley, 4 dead.
Letitia, great damage; woman dead.
Chapel Hill, partly destroyed; 14 dead.
Brenham, 16 houses destroyed; 6 dead.
East Bernard, 12 houses destroyed; 15 dead.
Angleton, many houses wrecked, 4 killed, 15 injured.
Sabine Pass, 3 dead; $12,000 damage.

EIGHTY-FIVE DEAD.

Another Storm-Horror Reported from Texas.

New Orleans, La. (Special).—The States received a telegram from Hon. John H. Poe, member ot the State Board of Education, and residing at Lake Charles stating that 85 lives were lost on the Gulf and Interstate train which left Beaumont early Saturday morning from Bolivar Point after having made connections with the Southern Pacific train which left this city Friday night.

Mr. Poe was one of the pasengers on this train, and together with a few others he sought safety in the lighthouse at Bolivar Point and was saved. The train reached Bolivar about noon and all preparations were made to run the train on the ferryboat preparatory to crossing the bay. But the wind blew so swiftly that the ferry could not make a landing and the conductor of the train, after allowing it to stand on the track for a few minutes, started to back it back toward Beaumont.

The wind increased so rapidly, coming in from the open sea, that soon the water had reached a level with the bottom of the seats within the cars. It was then that some of the passengers sought safety in the nearby lighthouse. But, as Mr. Poe states in his telegram, in spite of all efforts 85 passengers were blown away or drowned. The train was entirely wrecked. Doubtless some of the killed were from New Orleans, as the train made direct connections with the Southern Pacific train which left here Friday night, and there was a large number of New Orleans passengers aboard, and it is known that at least some of these were bound for Galveston.

Those who were saved had to spend over fifty hours in the dismal lighthouse on almost no rations.

MINSTRELS IN A WRECK.

Nine Women Were Killed, and Six Others Were Badly Injured.

Cairo, Ill. (Special).—The special car of the Duncan Clarke Female Minstrel Troupe was wrecked at Mounds, and of sixteen occupants nine are now dead and six others are seriously injured, some of them perhaps fatally.

The dead—Alice Williams, Ollie Enright, Etta Patterson, Patrick Patterson, Marguerite Compella, Anna Bell, Betty Ruby, Kittie Howard, Faith Hamilton.

Seriously injured—Ettie Foye Elliott, May Martin, Otis Weil, Duncan Clarke.

The injured are all in the hospital here.

Duncan Clarke, the manager, will probably recover.

Patrick Patterson, the only man who was killed, was the cook. He was hurled from the car and struck the switch stand.

Etta Patterson, his wife, was horribly injured, a large piece of wood being driven through her right shoulder. A special train was hurried from this city to the scene with Dr. W. W. Ganslead, the company's physician, and a corps of nurses on board. They did what they could to relieve the suffering company.

Negro Lynched in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala. (Special). — Zed Floyd, a negro, was taken from the jail at Wetumpka and hanged. Floyd attempted to assault a white woman.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The boiler of a Danube steamer exploded and the captain and twelve men perished.

President Kruger is said to be still at Nelspruit, though nothing reliable about him is known.

Mail advices from Australia tell of a series of brutal murders committed by a band of blacks in the country districts of New South Wales, women being the principal victims.

The missing members of the crew of the wrecked steamer Indra were found on the Arabian coast.

By a compromise in the Delagoa Bay Railroad case American claimants will receive half a million dollars.

Four men were killed and eighteen injured by the explosion of a gun in the Austrian military maneuvers.

Major Marchand started from France for China to represent the French Government on any international commission.

The Portuguese are reinforcing heavily their troops on the border in anticipation of a rush from the Transvaal.

WILL ACT ALONE.

WEARY OF WAITING FOR FOREIGN POWERS TO AGREE.

TRANSPORTS IN READINESS

President McKinley Has Decided to Withdraw Our Troops From All Parts of China, If the Foreign Governments Do Not Agree Upon Some Harmonious Plan of Action.

Washington (Special).—Unless all the powers announce within a week their agreement to some harmonious plan for the occupation of Pekin, the American troops will be withdrawn, not only from Pekin, but out of China entirely. This administration is weary of the needless delay by certain of the powers and is determined to act independently. General Chaffee was notified that when, under his previous instructions, he withdrew from Pekin, he must be ready with his men to proceed first to Tientsin, thence to Taku, there to go on board the transports for Manila.

Acting under instructions from the President himself, Quartermaster-General Ludington has issued orders to all transports carrying stores and supplies for the troops now in China to stop at Nagasaki for further orders before proceeding to Taku. Ships already on their way will be advised at Kobe whether to proceed to Taku or to Manila. The Egbert, with six months' supplies on board; the Rosecrans, with 1500 tons of stores, and the Kintuck, with wagons, mules and cavalry horses, are already at sea, but instructions were cabled to Kobe to hold these vessels for orders.

The freighter Goodwin is now loading at Seattle the lumber for the barracks for the proposed winter camp of troops at Taku. The Goodwin will be ready to sail next week, but instructions were wired her captain to await orders before sailing. The captains of the transports Sumner and Indiana, which have been running between Manila and Taku, have been notified to hold themselves in constant readiness to transport the troops now in China from Taku back to Manila. In a word, the American troops will evacuate not only Pekin, but all Chinese territory, and leave the remaining powers to fight it out among themselves.

This decision has been reluctantly reached, but it has been forced on the President. The United States have been against all military operations, save for the rescue of the ministers and the restoration of order. The government has sought by every means in its power to preserve unity of action, but there are certain powers, notably the Dreibund, Germany, Italy and Austria, which have manifested a disposition to carry the war beyond the ends first agreed upon by all the allies.

The friendly suggestions made by this government for an international police force and for a commission to conduct negotiations have borne no fruit. There is a sullen silence in some quarters, like Great Britain; there is open hostility in others, like Germany; there is distrust in Japan and obstinacy in Russia. The government has become tired of attempting to reconcile the expressions of harmony from these nations with their evident determination to consult their own selfish interests. So now, unless an amicable adjustment of all conflicting purposes is reached almost immediately, not an American soldier will remain in Chinese territory.

At Manila, only a few hundred miles away, General Chaffee's army will rest as an army of observation, like Sheridan's army in Texas in 1866, when Marshal Bazaine's French troops were ordered out of Mexico.

NATIVES AGAINST NATIVES.

Filipinos May Be Hired in Place of Returning Volunteers.

Manila (By Cable).—As the time approaches for the volunteers to leave these islands and return to the United States in order that all may be mustered out there by June 30 of next year, the question of how to replace the departing troops has brought the proposal of an armed native militia to general notice.

For more than a year there has been in the service of the United States a detachment of native Macabebee scouts and their work in the main has been used with as good a result as the Macsatisfactory. It is argued that other native fighting organizations can be abebees, especially if the authorities take advantage of existing tribal jealousies in selecting native soldiery to operate against the Tagolos. In many of the village garrisons throughout the islands native inhabitants are being employed as a local police force. These local police are in some cases given firearms and uniforms and they have at times done effective work in the limited field of action allowed them—the protection of their own homes. They have also been used in operations against Aguinaldo's soldiers, both in Luzon and in the southern islands.

In December of last year about 600 Ilocanos went to Colonel Kennon, at Cabanatuan, and asked to enlist under the American flag. Colonel Kennon was granted permission to enlist 750 Ilocanos as scouts. These men have been employed as road-builders, ration-carriers and guides.

REICHMANN'S REQUEST.

Attache's Dispatch May Mean that Boer Resistance Is Entirely Collapsed.

Washington (Special).—The following dispatch has been received by the War Department from the United States Army officer who accompanied the Boers in their campaigns as military observer:

Lorenzo Marquez—Events have required the departure of the attaches from the Transvaal. Request instructions. REICHMANN.

This message is interpreted at the Department to mean the complete collapse of the Boer resistance to England. Captain Reichmann has been cabled permission to start at once for the United States.

Secretary Root Ill.

Southampton, L. I. (Special).—Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, is recovering from an operation for the removal of a carbuncle on his breast which he underwent at his cottage here.

The operation was intensely painful. The carbuncle was deeply imbedded and the surrounding tissues were badly inflamed. However, the operation was pronounced entirely successful. Mr. Root has been advised to remain quiet for several days, and it is probable that he will remain in his cottage several weeks.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX

NOTES OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

A Temperance Queen—The True Keynote of Beauty—The Red Haired Lady—The Trailing Skirt—A Novel Little Folks' Party—Etc., Etc.

A Temperance Queen.

The Queen of Holland, it is stated, is a total abstainer, and ostentatiously refuses, on all public occasions, to partake of wine. The Queen is a patron of the Total Abstinence Society and of the Women's Social Party League, and it is said she is among the most active of party workers.

The True Keynote of Beauty.

"Happiness is the true keynote of beauty," says Mme. Adelina Patti, who is the possessor of appparently perennial charms. She declares she has banished care, for that means wrinkles, and she has surrounded herself with beautiful things, for that means beautiful thoughts. Her pleasures are temperate, her fatigue healthful. She loves the rain, because it is a balm for her complexion. Patti rises at 8.30, has a light breakfast, takes a walk for two hours, rests after dinnner, and devotes the evening to pleasure or to singing. She eschews, tea, coffee and chocolate, and avoids sweets.—London Answers.

The Red Haired Lady.

Red hair is a gift of the gods. The woman to whom this rare endowment has brought the accompanying gift of a fine, close-grained skin and a clear complexion, with glorious brown eyes, need ask no odds of any one. She belongs in the line with the historic beauties of the centuries. Red hair and blue eyes are a charming combination, but red hair and brown eyes are beyond all things fascinating.

The girl with red hair should avoid lavenders, purples, yellow-greens and indeterminate browns and grays. She may not wear pink in any of its shades but deep ruby red and any of the wine tints which omit purple are very becoming to her. Black suits her, if it be opaque, and so do dark shades of green, while white is her especial choice and sets off wonderfully her radiant style and glowing beauty.

The Trailing Skirt.

That women should willingly subject themselves to the filth, to say nothing of the possible dangers, of trailing skirts, has long been a wonder to sensible people who are acquainted with bacteriology, says the Philadelphia Medical Journal. For street wear they certainly cannot be considered in any sense either cleanly or hygienic. However, we cannot expect reform in this matter unless those who set the fashions can be influenced, for women are bound to be in the fashion, regardless of any ordinary considerations. There is some encouragement in the fact that at present bicycle skirts and golf skirts are in vogue, and we hope they will become still more popular.

A Novel Little Folks' Party.

One of the prettiest of the entertainments that I have been to here was a small folks' party, and there was an innovation on the rather worn-out Jack-Horner pie that I must remember. Over the middle of the supper table, suspended from the ceiling by pretty ribbons, was a large, elaborately braided white straw basket, of fancy shape, apparently filled with flowers and greens.

The flowers were bunches and boutonnieres of sweet peas—one for each child—and asparagus vines hid the stems; fastened to each bunch was a package. At the end of the suppper the basket was lowered, and every one drew his or her posies, and when the treasures came to light with the flowers screams of joy arose; the bottom of the basket was filled with bonbons and mottoes, which were emptied over the heads of the children. A scramble ensued for them, into which every child entered, and this ended the party.—Anna Wentworth in the Woman's Home Companinon.

Comfort in Journeying.

There is a way to keep moderately cool in the hottest cars, and this is the way to go about it:

See to it before you leave home that you are dressed with entire comfort.

Go leisurely to the station and walk quietly to the car without fuss or hurry or excitement.

Take a soft silk or linen hankerchief, put it about your neck in lose folds, then take a light book or paper with which to pretend to pass the time, and there rest in absolute peace until your destination is reached.

Don't get up and drink iced water every half hour.

Don't fidget about at every station and wonder why yours is never coming.

Don't rasp your voice and excite your blood by useless conversation.

These are the trifles that make traveling such a nuisance; their opposites will bring a sense of comfort that is more refreshing than a cool wave.

The longest ride must have an end some time, and the best traveler is always the one who adapts herself to circumstances and takes dust, delays, and even hot boxes as a matter of course, and the necessary accompaniments to transportation.

Autumn Lingerie.

Corset-covers are made to take up just as little room under the dress waist as possible. Many women do not wear them at all, contending that they take up too much room under the waist of the gown. But those that are turned out are made of the finest possible material, and are not very elaborately trimmed. The fichu corset-cover is as popular as ever, and now a new era has come in play. It is to have this same fichu made to tie in the back, or rather to have the ends cross in the back. It is the best possible kind of a corset-cover to wear with shirt-waists, for it folds the figure in place better than any other thing that has yet been designed. It is trimmed with a narrow beading of lace and a fine lace edge. The ends are long enough to cross at the back, and have ends of tape that tie in front. It takes up very little room, and with the low-busted corsets that are fashionable makes it often possible for stout women to wear shirt-waists and look well in them without having them boned or lined.—Harper's Bazar.

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How to Dress the Foot.

The new strapped slipper is a very pretty thing—as smart a bit of footwear as fashion has favored us with for a long time, indeed—but it has one disadvantage and that is, it exposes any deficiency in the instep that its wearer may possess.

It takes a foot with a real Spanish arch to look well so clad; the flat one is most painfully and conspicuously flat when the straps hang loose over it.

Nine women out of ten do not consider the shape of their pedal extremities at all in buying their evening footwear, but invest in the latest mode, regardless of whether or not it will be becoming.

Now, the woman with the low instep or with none at all should cover her foot with an oxford tie, or else with a long-tongued slipper which has a bow of sufficient importance to hide the deficiency—should consider effects, indeed, just as she would in buying any other article of wearing apparel.

By-the-bye, it is noticeable that tan shoes are not worn by women this summer to nearly the same extent that they have been for three or four seasons past. Shrewd manufacturers of such goods have never believed that their popularity would last and many concerns this year did not send out samples in light leather at all.

The reason for this is not hard to find, for a tan shoe, size for size, looks larger than a black one, and besides not nearly so neat in appearance.

The growing disfavor to light footwear does not, however, extend to evening slippers of blue, pink and other delicate tints, which are more than ever worn this summer. A unique but pretty shoe noticed the other day was of soft black kid and had heels of violet satin, while the broad cut-steel buckle which ornamented the front had its center filled in with violet velvet.

Worn with one of the all-black costumes so fashionable now, this makes an attractive detail.

Frills of Fashion.

The earliest importations of autumn dress goods showed smooth finished surfaces, but now there is an incoming wave of zifeline goods also, with very rough hairy surfaces. Many of these materials show pronounced white hairs on dark backgrounds.

Soft crush folds of gauze or chiffon, held in broad dog collar shape by being passed through jewelled slides, and finishing with a chou at the back are being worn with the prevalent demi-decolletage, as well as with the full evening dress.

Already the orthodox Empire coiffure is affected with evening toilet by some women and the traditional single ostrich plume waves over the knot. There is even talk of resuscitating the gilt hair net that properly belongs with this coiffure and is remarkably effective over very dark hair.

Empire gowns are bringing in their train a host of empire accessories The tiniest and most extravagant of fans belong to the mode; and every day handsomer ones blossom out in the Paris shops. The jewelled girdles and baudeaux are other costly straws showing the direction of the tide.

The plain black velvet slippers may be, as authorities announce, the decreed mode for winter wear, but shoemakers are certainly turning out shoes that are far from plain and are veritable works of art. Jewelled buckles are decidedly in evidence, and jewelled embroidery also appears.

The benignant and popular white elephant and pig bangles have in Paris given place to new favorites; and every other woman one meets wears two tiny trinkets in honor of Rostand. One is a bust of Cyrano de Bergerac. The other is an eagle holding Napoleon's hat—a tribute to "L'Aiglon."

Huge artificial flowers of chiffon, wonderfully tinted, are among the new millinery novelties, and in many cases have jewelled centres. They will be remarkably effective on the lace, tulle and chiffon evening toques that are to be worn. These chiffon flowers, as well as the beautiful ones in velvet, are utilized by dressmakers who take them to pieces and applique them flatly to cloth or other material, making new centres, stems and leaves for them.

A new waistcoat has made its bow to the Parisian public, and seems to have hit feminine fancy. It is of white taffeta embroidered or painted in water colors with small roses, and is made, like a man's waistcoat, with a strap and buckle in the back. Being worn with a bolero or Eton, there is no pretence of hiding this buckle, which is of the most elaborate character and matches the handsome buttons which, in front, fasten the waistcoat over a jabot of costly lace.

A new trimming just introduced in Paris consists of small gold or silver rings, sewed to the goods of the gown in two rows a few inches apart. The rings of the two rows alternate, so that velvet ribbon or cord run through them forms points, and the effect, particularly with black velvet ribbon or gold cord, is distinctly attractive and original. These small rings are also sewn on the edges of goods and ribbon or cord laced across to form an open work insertion over color.

Velvet capes are displayed in Paris and are pretty enough to win popularity, if favor goes by desserts. They are made in a succession of capes, sometimes as many as six, and each lined with white satin and bordered with a narrow band of gold and jewelled embroidery. The high collor turns down deeply with an edge of the embroidery and fastens at the throat, with a large soft scarf of chiffon embroidered all over in a cobwebby design of gold and colored silks.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDING.

Thousands of Styles Now and Additions Made to the Variety Yearly.

Picture frame mouldings, such as are manufactured and sold by wholesale in strips to be cut up as may be required in the making of picture frames, are produced in uniform lengths twelve feet. There are also produced cheaper picture frame mouldings in mitation of some of these woods, as of oak. These various mouldings are made in many widths and many thicknesses, and in great variety of form; great numbers of them with no ornamentation whatever, and many of them ornamented with a beading or other design, which may be carved in the wood by the machine in which the moulding is made, or pressed or stamped in the wood. Sometimes this beading is gilded, or so treated as to look like oxidized metal, and sometimes a straight, smooth line or division of a wood moulding is finished in the same manner.

Many picture frame mouldings are finished in white; some in white with another color; some are made in combinations of colors, and some are made in single colors, and these last may be made in many shades. Then there is a variety of mouldings in black. Many of these colored mouldings are plain in design. And then there are many of the colored mouldings that are highly ornamented.

Of gilded picture frame mouldings the variety produced is very large. Some are gilded with gold; some with a lacquer laid on over silver leaf, and some are gilded with a cheaper material.

Picture frame mouldings, taking them altogether, are produced in thousands of styles, and new styles are constantly being added, these being put on the market twice a year, for the spring and the fall trade. A picture frame moulding manufacturer producing mouldings in literally hundreds of styles would still produce more or less new styles, twenty, perhaps, or forty, each season. But for all the great variety offered there are certain kinds and styles of picture frame mouldings that are staple goods, and that sell steadily; just as there are staple lines in all kinds of merchandise.

There are big factories devoted solely to the manufacture of picture frame mouldings. Some manufacturers make a specialty of gilt mouldings, some of natural wood and other mouldings, and in some factories all sorts of mouldings, and frames as well, are produced. Formerly picture frame mouldings were all made in the East, and mouldings are still made here; but the great bulk is now produced in the West, where the factories are nearer the sources of supply of the wood used in their manufacture.

As compared with twenty years ago, picture frame mouldings are now made in far greater variety; and there are produced a far greater number of artistic mouldings than ever. And with the use of advanced modern machinery in their manufacture picture frame mouldings are much cheaper than they were in old times; so that it is nowadays possible to get from among the great variety of mouldings offered suitable and handsome frames at low prices. As compared with a year or two ago, the wholesale prices of picture frame mouldings are now a little higher than they were then, this being due to the present increased cost of the lumber and other materials entered into their manufacture.—New York Sun.

Getting Jurors in St. Louis.

It was not an easy thing for a man drawn on a jury to escape serving when he had to deal with Judge Lindley of St. Louis. The story runs that a raw German was summoned for jury duty, and wished to get off. "Schudge," he said plaintively, "I can nicht goot English understan'." "Oh, you can serve," said Judge Lindley, cheerfully. "You won't have to understand good English: you won't hear any such in this court."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

An Indiana pastor has preached in favor of the shirt waist on the ground that if a man is comfortable it is easier for him to be religious.

A well-known French physician, Dr. Hervieux, is said to have made investigations which indicate that flies spread small-pox.

Possibly fashionable society suffers some from the fact that the people who do the foolishest things nearly always get the most attention from the general public.

"The Boers' Last Stand" will be the heading of many a war tale from South Africa.

It is now reported that the King of Greece lost $15,000 in less than an hour. He is one of the monarchs who are never heard of except in connection with some hard-luck story.

Although the Japanese language has an extensive and constantly growing vocabulary, it contains few abusive words and absolutely no means of cursing and swearing.

The consular corps of the Mexican republic has entered recently upon a period of unusual activity in order to enlarge the trade of Mexico with the countries of Central and South America. Success begins to accompany their efforts.

In New Jersey they still have women who merit the title of "common scold," and which, when conferred by conviction in court, carries with it a penalty. The other day a woman with an unruly tongue was fined the sum of $100.

As an evidence of the supremacy of the English tongue in the Far East it is to be noted that the various foreign journals use the English word "Boxer" in speaking of the society which is fomenting such grave disturbances in China. For example, the Germans write "die Boxers," the Italians, "i Boxers," and in Spanish it is "los Boxers."

A society is about to be formed in Great Britain for the purpose of promoting the use of cane sugar as against beet sugar, for the purpose of benefitting the West Indies. The old exploded theory of the greater sweetening power of cane sugar is being worked to arouse public sympathy with the movement.

The game warden of Illinois has decided to free all the native birds now held in captivity, on the ground that they are useless in cages, and would be very useful in destroying insects if they should be liberated. The game laws of Illinois authorize the warden and his deputies to seize all such birds held in captivity and to turn them loose to shift for themselves.

The twelfth census has caused a decided reshuffling of honors among the cities of the Buckeye State. Cincinnati, which has led in population for many decades, is passed by Cleveland, which takes and promises to hold first place. Toledo, which was fourth in 1890, now leads Columbus, which was third then. Evidently the northern countries of Ohio are showing a greater growth and progress than is discernible in the central or southern belt.

At Newport, R. I., the other day a crew of the Federal navy successfully managed the submarine boat Holland, and found no especial difficulty in the task. Frequent experiments of this sort might induce a revision of the unfavorable opinion of the craft entertained largely in naval circles. If submarine boats are ever to be something more in the navy than mere toys, the enlisted men of the service must be made so familiar with them that a submarine cruise will cease to be regarded as a novelty.

To discover a universal language says the London Globe, is the dream of many a sane and domesticated gentleman. One of these patient scholars, we are told, has just hit upon a Volapuk which he calls "Clarison," and which "contains no letter which is not in every continental alphabet, and no vocal sound which an Englishman, a Frenchman, a German, or an Italian would have to learn." A shorter way to a universal language, we believe, would be to turn three or four babies of every European nationality loose on a desert island, with plenty of food, for ten years, and then see what ague they had evolved.

The commissioner of the general land office has ordered the demolition of the so-called "drift" fences on the government grazing grounds in New Mexico. Some years ago it was found that the cattle would "drift" many miles across the plains before the winter blizzards, involving the cattlemen in heavy expense in gathering them up in the spring. To prevent this the "drift" fences were built and became so multiplied that vast areas were cut up in fenced-in sections. As it is illegal to inclose any portions of these public lands, the commissioner has ordered the fences taken down, and the cattlemen are protesting.

The system of economic living suggested by President Harper, of the Chicago University, is extravagant compared with that practiced by the family of Joel W. Moore, of Monroe Falls, near Akron, O. Mr. Moore is 50 years old and his wife 43, and they have 20 children ranging in age from 23 years to four weeks. In addition they have an adopted child. Fifteen of the children live at home. This family was raised on Mr. Moore's salary of $1.20 to $1.30 a day. He buys flour, corn and shoes in wholesale lots. Every member of his family is insured.

Though the machines now used by the Postoffice Department for cancelling the stamps on letters can handle from 40,000 to 50,000 envelopes per hour, their work is not rapid enough to meet the increasing demands of the service, and experiments are being made with new devices with a capacity three times as great as that of the old ones. The New York Times expresses the opinion that eventually the work of the cancelling machines will have to be facilitated by the universal use of envelopes of two or three prescribed shapes and sizes and by the rigid enforcement of the rule as to the position of the stamp on the envelope. The uniformity of envelopes would not necessarily extend to the quality of the paper out of which they should be made, so there would still be room for the display of personal ta[illegible] the matter.

American coal has been tried on the Bavarian State railways. It was found superior to German coal, but this is offset by its high price. It costs per ton delivered at Munich, $6.19, while the Ruhr coal can be had for $4.28 per ton. There is also to be considered the fact that the American coal, during its four weeks' journey and repeated transshipments, loses a considerable percentage. At the mines it is loaded on cars, at the seaport it is put on shipboard, at Hamburg or Bremen it is again loaded into cars—by all of which it is broken and suffers a considerable loss in weight. In consequence of all these disadvantages the general use of American coal on German railways is under present conditions impossible.

English is now the language of Hawaii. All court proceedings must be in that language, legal notices must be published in papers published in the English language, and the last public school in which teaching was in Hawaiian has been closed. For over half a century there has been a dual system of languages in court proceedings. All persons with a drop of Hawaiian blood who were charged with criminal offense were obliged to be tried by an Hawaiian jury on indictment drawn in Hawaiian, and the proceedings were all in Hawaiian. In all civil cases where any of the parties were Hawaiian a jury composed half of Hawaiians and half of whites was impanelled.

There seems to be a shortage of women in the British colonies in the reports of the census taker are true. In two of them alone—Canada and Australia—there is a chance for half a million more to gain husbands and homes. According to the late figures, the population of New South Wales on December 31st consisted of 729,000 males and 628,000 females. Here is a deficiency of 100,000. In Victoria the discrepancy is not so marked, but in other colonies the difference is proportionately larger. In New Zealand, for instance, there is an excess of 50,000 males. It is strange under these circumstances that some of the million and more women in the United Kingdom who cannot find husbands, do not go to the colonies. Perhaus, if they realized how much they are needed there they would go in large bevies. It is said, however, that they are too timid to venture into strange lands, and are waiting for the colonists to come and take them. Students of conditions think something should be done to equalize the sexes, both in the colonies and in the United Kingdom.

Hardly a day passes without the publication of a report of a casualty due to the cantankerous pecularities of the untamed automobile. The experience of the operator seems to be no guarantee of safety to those who ride in the horseless vehicle. So accomplished a mechanician as John Jacob Astor (who is said to possess the practical knowledge to construct a locomotive) finds it impossible to say when or how he will return when he leaves his house for a short dash with his automobile. Recently after a half-mile run in which the machine was as docile as a tired cart-horse he attempted to turn it about, but instantly it leaped into the air and turned a complete somersault. People may tolerate the buzzing, fizzing and spitting of the internal arrangements of the automobile, and they may bear with its sudden efforts to butt against trees and clamber over the curbing; but when the caprices of the horseless carriage include somersaults and attempts to leap Catskill ravines there is bound to be a reaction in favor of equine motive power. No vehicle has ever been constructed to spring over a precipice with safety to those inside, and even the automobile's ambition to climb up stone walls is inordinate. Unless a curb can be put on the spectacular aspirations of the "auto" its operations will have to be confined to inclosures into which pedestrians do not stray.

MOTHER OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

Mrs. Regina Stucklen's Distinctive Work in New York.

John Gilmer Speed writes as follows in Ainslee's Magazine:

"Probably no two women in America come so close to a varied personal history as Mrs. Regina Stucklen, Chief Inspector of the Women's Department of the Barge Office, and well known as the Mother of Immigrants, and her assistant, Miss Taylor. No church in all the metropolis solemnizes so many marriages as the Barge Office, and no matrimonial agent on earth arranges so many weddings as does Mrs. Stucklen; and beneath the majority of these there is a saving proportion of romance that leaveneth the whole heavy lump. Thus there are compensations even in the most arduous tasks and amid surroundings that are repellent to a refined feminine mind.

"Personally, with great benignity and with signal absence of official fussiness, Mrs. Stucklen regards the wants of all the women. She learns not only whence each comes, but whither each wishes to go and what each purposes to do. Of the struggles with the great problems of existence in all countries and in all grades of social life, Mrs. Stucklen knows enough to fill volumes. The Mother of the Immigrants is a woman of strong personality, calm, firm and sympathetic under most trying situations, and to the would-be bride, who has arrived a stranger in a foreign land to meet her promised husband, she is at once counsellor, witness and friend. As about three hundred marriages take place annually at the Barge Office, or directly under its auspices—one solemnization for every working day of the year—and as Mrs. Stucklen inquires into the intimate history of each matrimonial affair, she has more than an ordinary opportunity to study this interesting side of life. Whither they go and how they prosper after leaving her guardian care, the inspector has little opportunity of knowing—whether to found honorable and prosperous families, or to fail and fill the pauper's grave. Barely one per cent. of them ever retains enough grateful memory of her services to inform her. But there are rewards in knowing one's duty well done; and if there is a seeming ingratitude on the part of brides and grooms alike, it is because the Government, and the Barge Office as one of its institutions, is a thing of odium to the average immigrant—the thing from which he fled when he forsook his native hills and valleys; and the sorrows and tribulations of the detention pens the immigrant seeks to blot from his memory as speedily as possible."

The Poor Cobbler's Choice.

"They say Italians are cruel to their beasts," writes a correspondent lately in Tuscany. "But I beg you to consider the following true history: There is a cobbler in the Via della Dogana, Florence. His shop is a hole in the wall. The dreadful ciappacan (dog catchers) who were appointed to net stray dogs, and are rewarded by the municipality in ratio to capture, caught the cobbler's little cur—who would have been killed if not brought back. The dog was intrinsically not worth a penny, but the poor man loved him. To save his canine friend he found that he must pay nine francs, and to make up such an enormous sum he was obliged to pawn his bedclothes. It was cold afterwards at night without them. But what matter? His little dog was safe and with him."

A Patriotic People.

The new Queen of Italy comes of a race of mighty mountaineers renowned for their physical beauty, their purity of character and their love of country, which is illustrated by an answer given to a traveler who asked a Montenegrin how many soldiers were in service to the government.

"We are all soldiers when our country has need of us."

No more remarkable country exists on the face of the earth. The towering Black Mountains which surround and dominate that region are smiled upon and illuminated by a sky of tenderest blue, which is opalescent with the harmonies of purple sunsets and the changing hues of the limestone hills, and no words can paint the atmosphere effervescing with the wind draughts of the Adriatic.

A New Business in Boston.

The Boston Transcript says that "store opening" is a new business in the Hub. It seems that enterprising real estate agents who have little stores to let in residential districts have discovered that an establishment in full running order, well stocked and presenting a clean, businesslike appearance, is much more likely to attract the eye of a prospective tenant than an empty store with unwashed windows and a cobwebbed ceiling. The agents therefore employ "store openers" — generally women — whose business it is to stock untenanted stores temporarily (the capital being supplied by the real estate dealers) and to conduct the same until renters are found.

G. M. Whittaker, Dairy Commissioner of Massachusetts, stated in an address to the Farmers' National Congress that the annual value of the dairy products of the nation is in round figures $500,000,000.

Dainty Shoes for Dainty Feet.

A young miss with a dainty foot needs and should have a dainty Shoe. We are aware that there are more ill-shaped, poor-fitting Misses Shoes than any other kind. We take great pride in our stock of Misses Shoes and keep Shoes that are all right, and such Shoes as will not make a young lady feel awkward when wearing them.

Our Fall Styles are Very Pretty.

All suitable leathers; all suitable lasts; every desirable toe and heel, and at pleasing prices. Come, see about it.

MINGLE'S SHOE STORE.

William S. Gray.

William S. Gray, a prominent resident of Stormstown, died Monday of last week. He was aged seventy-two years.

Car Load Choice Potatoes.

Four hundred bushels choice potatoes can be bought free on board at Centre Hall. All one variety—Rural New York. Address this office.

Fall Millinery Stock.

Mrs. Lucy Henney has on hand a choice selection of Fall millinery goods which are offered at the most reasonable prices. Stock all new and up to date.

Rev. Gotwald Dead.

Word has been received of the death of Rev. Dr. Luther A. Gotwald, formerly of the Aaronsburg family of that name. He has been a prominent Lutheran minister living in Ohio, but has been in poor health for a number of years.

Looking Ahead.

The Milroy correspondent to the Lewistown Gazette says, L. F. Treaster and H. C. Kulp have purchased the Foust property on the top of the Seven mountains, their object being a summer resort there in the event of the proposed trolley road being built across the mountains.

Young Lawyer Dies.

James W. Alexander, a prominent young attorney of Bellefonte, died last Friday afternoon, after an illness of twenty-four hours. He was thirty-six years of age and the only son of the late State Senator Cyrus T. Alexander. During the Spanish-American war he served as second sergeant of Company B, Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Some Fine Horses.

J. H. Darrow on Saturday shipped a car of the finest draft horses sent out from this station in a number of years. The average price paid was $112.00. Ezra S. Tressler, of Linden Hall, was paid the highest price for a team of roans, the sum being $300.00, but he claims it is a $400.00 team. The horses were shipped to Brooklyn.

Clinton County Tobacco Crop.

Six townships in Clinton county had a total acreage of 845 acres planted in tobacco this season, with an average estimated yield of 1,000 pounds per acre. The crop will sell at about ten cents per pound, making a total of $84,500 for the entire crop of the county, which is $36,000 less than the value of the crop in 1899.

Memorial Services.

The memorial services for Miss Elsie Homan, who died August 4 took place Sunday forenoon in the Lutheran church at this place. The audience room was filled, many of those in attendance being young people and associates of the deceased. Rev. Rearick's sermon was well prepared and presented, and was listened to with the greatest interest. The choir sang a selection well suited for the occasion, and were assisted by Messrs. Frank Smith and Edward Crawford. A large number of friends and relatives of the deceased were present.

Own Your Own Homes.

There seems to be a commendable disposition among laboring men and mechanics in this community to own their own properties, and many of them are making efforts toward that end. Nothing is better for a town than for a great majority of its residents to be property owners. They have an interest in the town or community which cannot be aroused in a renter. Then, the man with a home is more likely to obtain permanent employment than the renter, who goes off in search of boom towns at the first sign of real or fancied dullness in business.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Centre Hall the Central Point. South Side Well Served.

The Route as Laid Out at Present will Cover a Large Territory.

Rural mail delivery will be in operation through a large portion of Potter township within a short time. Frank I. Taylor, of Media, an agent of the rural mail delivery department of the postoffice department, came here Tuesday and on Wednesday went over the territory which will be served by the rural delivery.

The route as laid out at present is appended. There may be slight deviations. The delivery will be made daily.

Centre Hall, central point.
South to Old Fort Hotel.
West to H. F. Bitner farm.
South via Tusseysink school house to Colyer.
North to Tusseyville.
East to Stone Mill.
South to Ishler's corner, near Colyer.
Southwest to Colyer.
South to Boal's saw mill.
North by way of J. Moyer and Stone Mill to J. Runkle's corner.
Northeast to Centre Hill.
South to Red Mill to W. W. Spangler.
East to Potters Mills.
Northeast to M. J. Decker.
West to Henney, near Potters Mills.
North to H. Royer school house.
Northwest to W. A. Kerr's.
West to P. Smith.
North to Pike and east to D. C. Keller.
North by J. M. Decker's to Plum Grove school house.
West by P. Breon's, J. Snyder, Mrs. Susan Stump, Geo. W. Koch, to postoffice.

ROBBERS FOILED.

Seven Attempts to Blow Open a Safe Prove Fruitless.

Seven explosions fail to blow open the safe in the Bald Eagle railroad station at Mill Hall Thursday night of last week. The burglars discovered four young men in a freight car and ordered them to keep quiet, or their heads would be blown off, after which the car door was shut and fastened on the outside. Seven explosions were heard by these young men, but they were unable to give alarm. The safe failed to yield its treasure to the robbers. It is supposed they boarded a passing freight.

Suicide at Adamsburg.

Isaac Saltsman, a blacksmith and carriagemaker, of Adamsburg, Snyder county, committed suicide by firing a ball from a 32-caliber revolver into his head a little back of the temple, Thursday morning of last week. The deed was committed in his bed room, his wife having gone down stairs previously. No cause is assigned for the rash act. He was a hard drinker, but had been sober for the last few days of his life.

Cut an Artery.

Harry Harper last week cut an artery in the lower part of the left leg, and lost a large quantity of blood. He and some other young men were sitting on the school house steps talking, and while so doing young Harper amused himself by thrusting his knife blade into a piece of board. In some way he made a misstroke the knife striking his limb and penetrating the calf of his leg to the depth of about two inches. Blood flowed profusely, and the young man, seeing his predicament, grabbed his limb and tightly held the wound shut with his thumb and in that manner managed to reach his home, where it was properly cared for. Besides cutting an artery one of the leaders was severed, which causes the leg to be stiff.

A Curious Case of Skin-Shedding.

A resident of Clark County, Missouri, S. O. Buskirk, has shed his skin annually since his birth, which occurred in 1850, says the Scientific American. The operation requires several days, and for the last five years has begun exactly on June 27. Prior to that time it came either in July or August. About a month is consumed in discarding the old cuticle and the appearance of the new. During this time the finger and toe nails become loose and are discarded, new nails come in and more time is required in growing the nails to maturity than is ordinarily needed. After the old skin has been shed he says that he feels like a boy of eighteen. The discarded cuticle looks like thin, white rubber gloves.

The peeling begins at the root of the fingers and gradually spreads in all direction. By opening and closing the hands often the skin parts along the edge, and then by helping along the process with a penknife, the piece comes off whole. The thick, callous like skin from the hands retains its lines, and this remarkable case tends to disprove the entire theory of palmistry, being evidence that the lines of the hands change with time and are not unalterably preserved, as has been supposed.

COLLEGES OPEN.

The Attendance Large. Many Young Men Preparing for Active life.

Pennsylvania State college opened with 130 students in the freshman class, making the total number of students over 400. President George W. Atherton opened the school year with chapel services after which General James A. Beaver made a half hour's address.

Franklin and Marshall College opened last week when Professor R. C. Scheidt, of the science department, delivered an address before the students on "The Historical development of Thought in the College." The outlook for a successful year was never more flattering. There is an increase of thirty-two students over last year, and the Freshman class is the largest in the history of the institution.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, opened with over 100 students enrolled in the freshman class, seventy-five in the preparatory school, and the same number in the law school. The total enrollment is over 500, the largest in the history of the college.

Lafayette College, Easton, opened with 150 new students, the freshman class being the largest in the history of the institution. President Warfield conducted the opening exercises in the chapel, the interior of which has been very much beautified owing to the generosity of John H. Converse, of Philadelphia, who sent the college a check for $500 for the purpose.

BOALSBURG.

The combined Reformed picnic held in McFarlane's grove Saturday Sept. 15, was quite a success, being well represented by the following congregations: Boalsburg, Pine Grove Mills, Pine Hall and Houserville. All enjoyed the outing and were glad to meet the representatives of the sister congregations.

Miss Gray, of Milesburg, is visiting in town.

Miss Hattie Wagner, of Bellefonte, is visiting at the home of Miss Mary Hosterman.

The people here were treated to an exciting game of ball Saturday, between the B. H. S. team and the Pine Grove, which resulted in 6 to 2 in favor of the B. H. S. team.

LINDEN HALL.

David Zeigler, of Lock Haven, was the guest of his uncle, Henry Zeigler, east of town last week.

Mrs. George Swabb, who has been very ill with dysentery, is convalescing.

Henry Zeigler attended the Bible conference held in Millheim.

Frank Wieland is on the sick list.

Thomas Searson, who visited his parents the last two weeks, returned to Iowa, where he has been teaching for some time.

Mrs. Harmon, of Lemont, and her daughter, Mrs. Mary Williams, of Altoona, were guests of the Swabb family last week.

Clyde Boyer, of Harrisburg, is visiting friends in this community.

Thos. Coble, an employe of the P. R. R. Co., at Altoona, is home on a vacation.

Maggie Swabb, of Pine Grove Mills, is the guest of her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Swabb.

H. C. Gettig and Master Jas. Tharp, of Pitcairn, are visiting with the former's mother, Mrs. E. Gettig.

Miss Alka Musser and friend, of Pine Grove Mills, spent several days last week with Miss Musser's sister, Mrs. Ross.

Niagara Falls Excursions.

September 6 and 20, October 4 and 18 are the remaining dates for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Special train will leave Washington 8.00 a. m., Baltimore 9.05 a. m.

Excursion of September 20 from Philadelphia will run via Manunka Chunk and the Delaware Valley; special train will leave Broad Street Station 8.00 a. m.; on other dates special train will leave Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m.

Round-trip tickets will be sold at $10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $11.25 from Atlantic City; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points, including Trenton, Mt. Holly, Palmyra, New Brunswick, and principal intermediate stations.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, stop-over privileges, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. sep6-3t

Smith, the Photographer.

Will be at his Centre Hall studio, from Tuesday until Friday during the Grange picnic. A fine time to have a family group taken. We will also make the popular penny photos at that time. Our work speaks for itself.

W. W. SMITH,
State College, Centre Hall, Millheim.

The Centre Reporter one year for one dollar.

S. PAUL DINGES HONORED.

A Young Man Raised and Educated in Centre Hall a Legislative Candidate.

"The Index," a publication in the interest of Prohibition issued monthly at Williamsport, says:

"S. Paul Dinges, one of the bright young business men of Williamsport, is deservedly held in high esteem. He was born in 1873, at Centre Hall, in Centre county, Pa., and came to Williamsport in 1889 to engage with his brother in general insurance. He is now the active and successful general agent of the North Western Life Insurance Co. for North Central Penna., and all Prohibitionists would be proud of him as a representative of this county in the state legislature."

POSTAL SERVICE.

Some Interesting Figures Based on the Closest Calculations.

The annual weight of the mail carried in the United States is 664,286,868 pounds. To transport it would require 33,214 freight cars forming a train 300 miles long, hauled by 500 locomotives having 500,000 horse power.

The 6,576,310,000 pieces of mail carried annually, placed together would make a band seven feet wide around the world.

The daily travel on railroads is 813,000 miles, a distance thirty-two times around the world.

Picnic Goods for Sale.

G. H. Long will sell his entire stock of picnic goods at cost to save shipping them back. Call to see him when on the ground.

Deaths in Nearby Counties.

Clinton—John Morris, at Loganton.—Lock Haven, John K. Pepperman, aged fifty-nine years. He belonged to Co. K, Eighth Penna. Cavalry.—Johnsonburg, Charles McClintic, formerly of Lamar. Interment at Lamar.—Beech Creek, Mrs. Julia Bailey, aged sixty years. She was born in Hublersburg.—Mrs. Sallie Waite, wife of John Waite, at Beech Creek, aged sixty-six years.

Mifflin—In Lewistown, Mrs. C. Homer Huntsbarger, aged nineteen years.

Snyder—Laphenus Walter, of Kramer, died at Cowan, Union county, advanced in years.—At Adamsburg, Isaac Saltsman, suicide.—At Surprise, Neb., Rev. D. P. Kline, of the Methodist church, formerly of Beaver Springs.—Mrs. Sarah A. Helfrich, of Beaver Springs, aged sixty-four years.

Union—John Parling, of Kelly township, aged seventy-eight. He was a prominent citizen in his locality.

Take Notice.

Attention of the Reporter readers is called the following:

The figures on the label opposite your name do not mean that you owe the Reporter to that date, provided that date is farther back than July 1, 1900. All subscriptions begin July 1, 1900, except those paid in advance of that date. All the dates of labels will be changed as soon as possible.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at public sale at the residence of Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall, Saturday, Sept. 29, at 1 p. m., the following: Jersey cow, Jersey heifer, fat hog, hay, corn, potatoes, implements, utensils, furniture, 7 stoves, household goods, books—Chamber's Encyclopaedia in 16 vols., and many other articles. See bills. Wm. Sandoe, Auct.

REPAIRING old Wheels costs more than new ones when you can buy 4 Buggy Wheels with Tire on and Boxes set for $7.25. I make all sizes and grades with Steel or Rubber Tire, ¾ to 4 in. Tread. Rubber Tire Buggies from $65 to $95. Call at factory or write for catalogue. I manufacture and handle a full line of Carriage and Wagon Hardware. Also Bicycle goods, Nails, Plumber's supplies, Dynamite, etc. W. W. BOOB, Centre Hall, Pa.

SATURDAY, SEPT 29—At the residence of Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall: Jersey cow, Jersey heifer 9 months old—both are pure stock, fat hog, that will dress 3-0, chamber suit, toilet sets, extension table, chairs, mirror, large lot of other household furniture. Appleton's Encyclopedia of 16 vols., in good condition and other valuable books, chinaware, 7 stoves—3 square, nickel-finish parlor heaters with register and pipe, No. 9 cook stove with waterback, watertank and connections, cook stove, and two kerosene stoves, parlor and library lamps, student's lamp, washing machine, wringer, full butchering outfit, large composing stone, and many other articles. Sale at 1 p. m. Wm. Sandoe, Auct. sep20-1t

John McClenahan offers for sale a new home-made wheelbarrow, price, $4. Also, a light hand wagon with 20 and 30 inch wheels; good as new, price $6 00. sep13-2t

One more Berkshire sow, and litter of six pigs for sale; bred to registered stock for five generations. Inquire at this office.

Lost.—G. M. Cunningham, cigar salesman, of Altoona, lost his pocket book between Centre Hall and Old Fort Tuesday. The finder will please bring to the hotel or this office. The purse contained money and notes.

The Centre Reporter furnishes all the news for one dollar a year in advance.

Old subscribers to the Reporter can pay one dollar any time prior to December 1st and get the advantage of the reduced rate.

Ladies'

Wide Brim, Rough Rider and Golf

Hats,

just came in to-day.
Also a complete line of Ladies' Kid Suede and Mocha

Gloves

for Fall and Winter.
Ladies' Bat-wing and Butterfly

Ties

new to-day.
Ladies' Hosiery, new styles; Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, new shapes; Ladies' umbrellas.
Be sure to look for the

Ladies' Hat Display.

Montgomery & Co.,
Progressive Clothiers, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Just Received

A fine line of

Men's Suspenders

we will sell at 30 cents a pair.

Men's Heavy Shoes.

A fine line of Men's Heavy Shoes at a very low price.

Summer Shirts.

A few more Summer Shirts left at 50 cents.

Kreamer & Son.

IF YOU WISH TO BECOME

A Chemist, A Teacher,
An Electrician, A Lawyer,
An Engineer, A Physician,
A Scientific Farmer, A Journalist,

In short, if you wish to secure a training that will fit you well for any honorable pursuit in life,

The Pennsylvania State College

Offers exceptional advantages.

TUITION IS FREE IN ALL COURSES.

TAKING EFFECT IN SEPTEMBER, 1900, the General Courses have been extensively modified, so as to furnish a much more varied range of electives, after the Freshman Year, than heretofore, including History; the English, French, German, Spanish, Latin and Greek Languages and Literatures; Physiology; Ethics; Pedagogics, and Political Science. These courses are especially adapted to the wants of those who seek either the most thorough training for the Profession of Teaching, or a general College Education.

The courses in Chemistry, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining Engineering are among the very best in the United States. Graduates have no difficulty in securing and holding positions.

YOUNG WOMEN are admitted to all courses on the same terms as Young Men.

FALL SESSION opens September 12, 1900.

For SPECIMEN EXAMINATION PAPERS or for CATALOGUE giving full information respecting courses of study, expenses, etc., and showing positions held by graduates, address

The REGISTRAR,
State College, (Centre Co.,) Pa.

The Star!

GEO. O. BENNER, . . Prop.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

Butterfly syrup, Blue Bell cheese, acme chipped beef, Sunlight soap, Goldenrod flour, No-tax potted ham. Our specialties: Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Watermelons, Sweet potatoes, and fine Groceries.

Something to talk about.

Sealing strings, per doz	$	02
Oil per gallon		10
Root Beer Extract		10
Gun Powder, per lb		25
Drop Shot, per lb		08
Golden Rod Flour	1	00
Banner Lye		10
"Butter Fly" Syrup, very fine, qt		10
American Washing Machine	3	50
Rolled Oats, 2 packs		05
Men's Working Shoes	1	00
Women's Working Shoes	1	00
Good Umbrella		50
Ginger Snaps, per lb		06
Double Bitted Ax		75
Pole ax		50
10 Pieces Good Laundry Soap		25
Galv. bucket		20

Our big sellers:

During Grange picnic we will occupy the Wolf & Crawford stand, with full line.

The store at the station will be open during picnic week.

THE STAR.

Spring Mills, Pa.
August 27, 1900.

P. V. S. STORE.

Full line in stock, in all the new designs.

Marlow Heel,
Jennings Toe—
Laced or Buttoned
Boxed Calf,
Norway Calf,
Russians Calf.

My stock was never more complete.

No jobbing, but solid shoes direct from the manufacturers.

Special inducements for the Fall Trade.

Come and see my stock before buying.

All kinds of produce, except butter, taken in exchange for goods.

Thanking you for past favors, and hoping a continuance of same, I Remain,

C. A. KRAPE.

Job work of every description can be done at this office. Prices are very reasonable.